Anglo-American Defeat Is
The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

Millions United in One
Iron Will for Victory

No. 15,945 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

ITALY'S CAPITAL NOW 'OPEN CITY' BY DECLARATION

Unilateral Action Taken as Enemy Silent on Vatican Notification

NEEDED STEPS ARE TAKEN

Reich Confirms Status—Attitude Unchanged Says British Government

Domei

ROME, August 14.—Rome, the world center of Catholicism, was proclaimed an "Open City" by the Italian Government today, the Stefani News Agency reports.

The belligerent nations were notified through the Vatican of the decision reached by the Italian Government on July 31 to proclaim Rome an "Open City," but not having as yet received any acknowledgements from the warring nations, the Italian Government decided to formally and publicly issue a proclamation without waiting for the recognitions, Stefani also reports.

The Italian Government is now making necessary arrangements for the proclamation in accordance with International Law.

Reich Backs Statement

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—German military authorities today confirmed the fact that Rome is an unarmed city, thus supporting the Italian Government's declaration.

"No military agency of the German Army exists in Rome, nor has any German officer or private been quartered in any barracks in the city. Any person who visited Rome when Italy entered the war would have noted that there was not one German soldier in the streets of that city."

U.S. Issues Announcement

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 14.—The American State Department issued the following announcement on the Rome issue:

"We have not yet received any official information on the demilitarization of Rome. At any rate, such a declaration cannot take effect unless it can be proved to a third nation that Rome is actually unarmed.

"The essential conditions for such a recognition by the anti-Axis nations would be cessation of all military movements via the traffic network of Rome, which had been bombed in the two air raids carried out against that city, withdrawal of all troops from Rome and stoppage of all war production in that area."

Will Continue Raids

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Italy's decision to demilitarize Rome has produced little effect on the Anglo-American intention of waging brutal air warfare on non-combatants, for a London broadcast tonight reported the British Government had expressed the view that the Italian statement did not affect in any way the British attitude toward Rome.

The British declared, according to the same report, that the "unilateral" statement of the Italian Government did not affect the freedom of action of the anti-Axis military commanders, meaning that the bestial vandalism against Rome would be continued.

Defending the British Government's attitude, Reuter declared:

"For more than one year President Roosevelt has declared that he hoped Rome would be made an unarmed city, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stated in the House of Commons on July 28 that if the Italian Government would approach Britain on the question of making Rome an unarmed city Britain was prepared to consider the matter in the light of prevailing circumstances.

"Rome, however, has military establishments and military objectives in that city have been bombed by anti-Axis air units on July 19 and August 13. Even on July 19, when the initial raid was carried out, the clamor of the Italian populace for demilitarizing Rome reached its peak, but the Fascists suppressed that clamor.

"Just before the war there were 500,000 factory workers in Rome, one-third of whom were employed in munition plants. There also resided 80,000 Government officials. Each Ministry under the Fascist regime grew large, and commerce and industry were concentrated in Rome.

"Moreover, in the new suburbs of Rome there were small-scaled munition plants, and in the plains sur-

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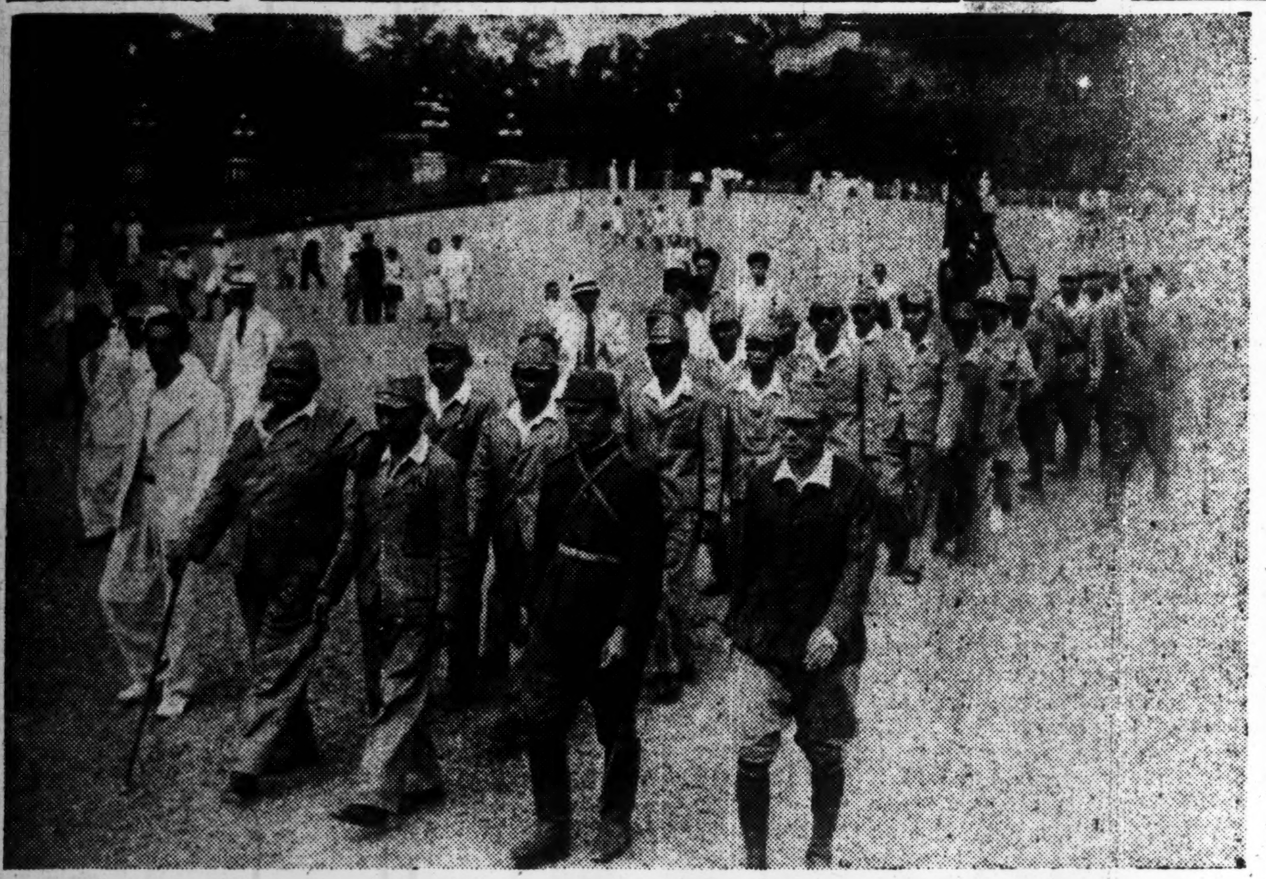
Parties from Southland Arrive



Here to see wartime Japan at first hand, the two inspection groups from Malai and Sumatra pay their respect to the Imperial Palace immediately upon their arrival in Tokyo Sunday morning. Shown are the visitors leaving the Imperial Palace Plaza.

GERMANS HAMMER BIG ENEMY CONVOY

Luftwaffe Sinks 10 Anti-Axis Transports Off Cape Palos, Spain

SUB CLAIMS U.S. VESSEL

British Merchant Fleet Losses Three-Fourths of Total Tonnage

Domei

MADRID, August 14.—German bombers sank 10 anti-Axis transports in a terrific plane-versus-ship combat staged between approximately 50 German bombers and 70 anti-Axis transports last night off Cape Palos, northeast of Cartagena, Spain, according to information received from a Spanish news agency.

During the engagement, the Luftwaffe lost two bombers. The types and tonnages of the anti-Axis vessels that were sunk have not been ascertained.

Sub Sinks U.S. Ship

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 14.—A medium-sized American merchantman was attacked and sunk by an Axis submarine in the South Atlantic during the first part of July, the United States Navy Department disclosed yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch.

The survivors of the merchantman recently reached Miami and New York, the announcement revealed.

British Shipping Hit Hard

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—During the past 47 months of the European war, the British mercantile marine has dwindled to one-fourth the tonnage which existed at the outbreak of hostilities, according to information reaching here.

The total tonnage of the British merchant fleet at the beginning of the war was 21,300,000 tons. With the loss of three-fourths of this tonnage, the British mercantile marine has been reduced to the size of the Norwegian merchant fleet.

BRITAIN BLOWS OFF AGAIN

Issues Announcement on Soong's Talks in London

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—The British Government issued empty and meaningless statements today in connection with the conferences held in London between T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, and British Government leaders.

"The discussions between T. V. Soong and British Government leaders were presided by Prime Minister Churchill. War operations in East Asia were discussed as well as other vital problems. The war will be waged until Japan and Germany are thoroughly crushed.

"Complete accord was reached with regard to measures for attainment of future peace. Furthermore, T. V. Soong and the British Government recognize that the present conference has deepened the understanding and strengthened the collaboration between the Chungking regime and the British Government."

Victory Aim of Axis Stressed by Oshima During Honor Award

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, strongly manifested his determination on prosecution of the war on the occasion of awarding decorations to prominent German dignitaries on Saturday. Ambassador Oshima declared: "I firmly believe that nothing can move our strong determination to continue this war until victory is attained, unswerved and unaffected by whatever circumstances may arise in path of our march toward triumph. Japan and Germany must fight shoulder-to-shoulder to crush our common foes."

REICH PLANES CHECK NEW RAID ON NAPLES

R.A.F. Announces Attack on Vienna Plane Plant by U.S. Aircraft

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—The German air forces repulsed powerful anti-Axis bomber and fighter formations that attempted to raid Naples last Thursday evening, according to reports from the front.

Large anti-Axis bomber formations, heavily escorted by fighter planes, approached Naples, but the alert German air forces met the raiders and immediately scattered the marauding planes after downing seven fighters in furious dogfights.

Vienna Plant Attacked

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—An aircraft plant located south of Vienna was bombed during broad daylight today by the United States Ninth Air Squadron, the headquarters of the Royal Air Forces announced today, according to a report from London.

This was the first air raid on former Austrian territory since the outbreak of the current World War.

Raid Announced

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Important areas south of Vienna were raided by American Liberator bombers during broad daylight yesterday, the headquarters of the American forces in the Middle East announced today, according to a dispatch from Cairo.

NEW S. AFRICAN MINISTRIES

Smuts Adds Three More to Present Set-Up

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa, who enjoyed an overwhelming victory in the general election last month, added three new ministries to his government, it is reported from Johannesburg.

They are, the Transportation, Economic Development and Demobilization Ministries.

GUERILLA UNITS HIT IN SURPRISE ATTACK

Foe at Kuangtzukuo, Near Manchou Border, Flees To Mountains

RED HEADQUARTERS TAKEN

Army in Leichow Peninsula Repulses Attack by Chungking Force

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN MENGCHIANG, August 14.—Imperial Forces which have been active with mopping-up operations in Charhar Province carried out a surprise attack on enemy guerilla units entrenched at Kuangtzukuo, 20 kilometers northeast of Yenking on the Manchoukuo border.

The enemy hastily retreated into the nearby mountains without offering any resistance. The Japanese Forces continuous operation dealt devastating blows.

Prior to the engagements, the Japanese occupied Sipo Field Headquarters of the 12th Communist Army and destroyed military establishments in the neighborhood.

Attack Attempt Costly

Domei

CANTON, August 14.—A force of 1,000 belonging to the Chungking 155th Division, attempted an attack on the Japanese front line near Yangtsinghsu, 20 kilometers west of Suihsi on the Leichow Peninsula, at dawn Friday, but were immediately repulsed by the X X Unit. In the encounter, the foe left behind over 230 bodies, two light machine guns, 23 rifles, 5,000 rounds of rifle cartridges, 43 hand grenades, and many other arms. The enemy had been shut up in the region north of the peninsula since the clean-up operation staged by Japanese Forces.

NO MERCY IS GIVEN TO 4 P.I. ASSASSINS

Executed for Attempt on Laurel's Life

Domei

MANILA, August 15.—The extreme penalty was meted out to Simon Santos and three other public enemies of the Philippine people today for the attempted assassination on June 5 of Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Interior, in accordance with the sentence passed in court martial.

The Philippine Expeditionary Army authorities issued the following informal statement on the execution, emphasizing, that all terroristic acts of this sort would be punished with the same rigor:

"Simon Santos, Emilio Petalio, Manuel Pasqual and Antonio Beniya, found guilty of attempted assassination and wounding of Commissioner of the Interior Laurel on June 5, as a result of careful sifting of evidence in court martial, have been executed. The Army will deal with a like rigor with such enemies of the good citizens of the Philippines, whatever the status of the criminal and against whomsoever such crimes should be perpetrated."

MALAI, SUMATRA PARTIES ARRIVE TO STUDY JAPAN

Nattily-Clad Visitors Greeted at Tokyo Station—Busy Program Slated

GIVE FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Burmese Vice-Chief of Youth's Association Here for 6-Months Sojourn

The inspection party from Malai and Sumatra arrived in Tokyo yesterday morning at 9:21 a.m. The members consist of ten prominent leaders from Malai, headed by Ibrahim Bhim Jacob, and 15 from Sumatra, headed by Tok Mohad Hassan.

The Malai group, with their leader in the fore holding a purple pennant, were neatly dressed in khaki-colored suits, trim white opennecked shirts, gaiters and field caps with round badges on which were engraved in white the word "Malai." The group from Sumatra was similarly dressed with the exception of a yellow star insignia on their field caps.

They were met at Tokyo Station by Hisaji Hattori, a secretary of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, the secretary of the South Sea Association and others, as well as by several Malai and Sumatran youths now studying in Japan.

After paying their respects at the Imperial Palace Plaza the party entered Dai Iti Hotel, where they had luncheon. In the afternoon they visited Yasukuni and Meiji Shrines and were entertained with a special showing of the motion picture "Naval Battles of Hawaii and off Malai."

During the period from July 16 to 26 the party will call at the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, attend a party to be given by the War Ministry, visit various government departments, the museum, factories, the Tsuchiura and Kasumigaura Navy Air Corps, the Diet building and other places of interest. Following this, the entire party will tour the Kansai district.

Leaders Are Impressed

Tok Mohad Hassan, heading the Sumatran party, spoke as follows:

"I am the son of Tok Guam, who fought in the Achin War against the Dutch in 1873 and was atrociously killed. As I am troubled with rheumatism, my family advised against the present trip to Japan, but I was determined to come in order to grasp both the inside and outside factors that have made Japan so great in a short space of 70 years.

"The first thing that impressed me most at Tokyo Station was the amazingly large number of Japanese at the station in spite of the fact that

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HIGH LIVING COSTS HIT LATIN AMERICA STATES

All Nations on Both Continents Suffering From Soaring Expenses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 13.—Seymour Harris, head of the export goods department of the U.S. Bureau for Regulation of Commodity Prices, returning from an inspection tour of Latin America reported today that the nations are suffering from a severe rise in living expenses, according to a Washington report.

The cost of living has climbed greatly, and continues to climb, in almost every American country, said Harris. According to his figures, expenses in the United States are 25 per cent higher than in 1940, but this is nothing compared with Bolivia's 75 and Brazil's 40 per cent. In Peru and Colombia, prices have risen 30 and 20 per cent respectively.

The reason for this rise, said Harris, is that importers in Central and South America are buying at U.S. regulation prices and selling unbelievably high in their own markets. The Latin American countries, he said, should improvise some method by which imported goods can be sold cheaply to the people. Harris suggested that the U.S. Government would also take up the matter, saying it may be necessary to cancel export permits to unruly profiteers.

According to a dispatch from San Jose, the Costa Rican Government has laid down a strict ordinance to control prices today cutting down retail profits to 20 per cent maximum.

3 BIG TRANSPORTS SUNK IN LUNGA RAID; 6 PLANES SHOT DOWN AT RENDOVA

U.S., Britain Announce Meeting Between Roosevelt, Churchill

Place of Parley Kept Strict Secret—Two Leaders To Continue Talks in Quebec—Joint Statement Issued on Submarine Warfare

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 14.—The White House made the following announcement today regarding the Roosevelt-Churchill conference, as reported by Washington dispatches.

"President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill have already met. This makes the sixth conference since the commencement of the war."

The same announcement was made simultaneously in London. However, the place of meeting is not disclosed, being treated as a strict military secret.

A lengthy announcement was issued in connection with submarine warfare by American and British heads at the commencement of the conference. Roosevelt and Churchill are scheduled to arrive in Quebec and continue their discussions.

Issue Monthly Statement

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 14.—After questioning the American, British and Canadian Navy Departments, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill issued their monthly joint statement in connection with submarine warfare against the Axis. The usual bombastic utterances start off the announcement with the words "The greatest results in submarine warfare were obtained during the month of July," and continues:

"We must not forget that the Axis nations still have a tremendous submarine reserve despite the results we have scored. Therefore, in order to cope with intensified activity of undersea craft, we must push our shipbuilding plans and at the same time use our present shipping to the best advantage."

AXIS IRON DEFENSE CHECKS SICILY FOE

Italian Planes Blast Enemy Shipping; Anti-Axis Reorganizes Forces

Domei

ROME, August 14.—The determined resistance of Axis forces in Sicily is slowing up Anglo-American operations, the latest report revealing that an Italian torpedo-plane unit inflicted heavy damage on enemy shipping off Sicily, according to a communique of the Italian High Command issued at noon today.

The communique said:

"On the Sicilian front, Axis forces have developed a furious defense front to delay the enemy's advance. An Italian torpedo-plane unit attacked a medium-sized enemy merchant ship and a destroyer and severely damaged them. In Siracusa harbor, an Italian air unit inflicted heavy damage on enemy shipping.

Enemy Held in Check

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—German military authorities today issued the following statement on Axis air activity over the Sicilian front:

"The anti-Axis air force, which had suffered severe damage from concentrated German air attacks could only confine its activities to raids on Axis supply lines and to covering of the reorganization of land forces.

"The Axis air force, on the other hand, operated briskly yesterday and shot down 17 enemy planes in combat. Axis anti-aircraft guns brought down seven planes.

"Meanwhile, an Italian torpedo-plane unit sank an enemy merchant ship and a destroyer and inflicted heavy damage on five other enemy vessels."

In another statement, German military authorities said:

"Axis forces are giving battle to the enemy forces which are striving to break through Axis defense positions and have shattered the enemy plan to scatter and annihilate the defenders. The enemy to date have suffered 12,000 killed, which shows how costly in blood their Sicilian adventure is proving to be.

"Surveying the general situation on the front, it is seen that anti-Axis forces are reorganizing their units. Both the attempt to land on the northern coast of the island and the flanking movement of the Montgomery army southwest of Mt. Etna, have been thoroughly frustrated by Axis counter-attacks.

"General Dwight Eisenhower has divided his force into three contingents in order to press on the two wings and the center of the Axis defense line. The engagements conducted by the Americans and Canadians in the northern and central areas yesterday were quite small in scale and Axis forces had no difficulty in repulsing them."

HEAVY CUT SEEN DUE IN U.S. FOOD RATIONS

Public Consumption Being Limited to 75 Per Cent of Total Output

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 13.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture recently revealing estimates on food production for 1943, announced that public consumption will be limited to 75 per cent of foodstuffs produced, according to Washington reports received here today.

It is estimated that food production for 1943 will be 4 per cent more than in the previous year if the weather and other conditions do not change for the worse. The first half of the year was unusually cold, and rainfall was rather excessive in spring, but conditions have improved greatly since July.

Meat supply is expected to top 1942 production by 8 per cent, breaking all records to reach an amount of 42,250,000,000 pounds.

Optimism, however, is sternly warned against, for the food consumption of each American this year will be 6 per cent less than in 1941. Of this year's food pro-

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ATLANTIC CHARTER NOW INSIGNIFICANT

2nd Anniversary Marks End, Says Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—The infamous Atlantic Charter officially proclaimed by Roosevelt and Churchill two years ago today, has now become a mere scrap of waste paper according to observations by the German Foreign Office.

The second anniversary of the proclamation of the Atlantic Charter finds public opinion in anti-Axis countries non-committal on the subject. Judging from opinions expressed in a few of the papers that have touched on the matter, it is easily perceivable that divergence of opinions exists with regard to the aim, significance and the period of validity of the Charter.

"In America the general attitude is that as the Atlantic Charter has not been submitted to the approval of Congress it cannot in any manner bind America's policies. The British have gone one step further in contending that the Charter should be amended so that it may be applicable to changing conditions. The Soviets, the main party concerned, are treating the Charter as a mere scrap of paper, and are violating it without the least compunction.

"From the foregoing it might be said that the second anniversary of the Atlantic Charter commemorates the sounding of its death knell."

Imperial Navy Planes Continue Successes In S. W. Pacific

AIRDROMES ALSO HIT

One Section Totally Demolished and Another Part of Field Set Afire

Air Units of the Imperial Navy, on Friday, sank three large-sized transports of an enemy convoy off Lunga and also shot down six enemy planes over Munda, according to an Imperial Headquarters communique issued at 3 p.m. Sunday.

The communique follows:

"IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, August 15. 3 P.M.—Imperial Navy Air Units, on August 13, carried out an attack in the Lunga area and mopping-up operations against enemy planes in the Rendova area, obtaining the following results:

"1) Attack in Lunga Area.

"Our air attack force, under cover of night, attacked an enemy convoy and sank three large-sized transports while a contingent of the force attacked enemy airdromes, destroying one place and setting another on fire.

"2) Mopping-Up of Enemy Planes in Rendova Area.

"Our fighter plane unit intercepted ten enemy fighters over Munda and shot down six of them.

"In these operations, the loss on our side is one plane which has not yet returned."

More Air Blows Dealt

The Imperial Navy "Wild Eagles" that are majestically dominating the skies in the Southwestern Pacific again dealt painful blows to enemy forces in the Solomons.

As announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Sunday, the intrepid Japanese Navy flyers instantaneously sank three enemy vessels off Cape Lunga to the north of Guadalcanal Island on Friday while simultaneously other units pounded the enemy installations on Rendova Island and downed six enemy planes that attempted to repulse their furious assaults.

The details of the encounters were disclosed as follows:

ASSAULTS IN THE VICINITY OF LUNGA

Under cover of darkness, powerful air units of the Imperial Navy raided the vicinity of Cape Lunga in the northern portion of Guadalcanal Island.

As the Imperial Units approached their objective, an enemy convoy composed of three transports escorted by several destroyers were spied west of Cape Lunga. The one unit immediately attacked the convoy and sank one vessel with a direct hit of an air torpedo.

Hidden by the darkness of night, another unit spread their wings for the eastern coast of Cape Lunga. Suddenly two large-sized enemy transports, convoyed by several destroyers, were detected.

The unit swooped on their prey without hesitation, and instantaneously sank the two transports with torpedo-hits.

Meanwhile, another unit bombed the enemy airfield on Lunga and demolished the airfield, military installations, starting raging conflagrations at several points.

The enemy transports that were sunk by these assaults were all of the 8,000-ton class, the total enemy loss estimated at not below 24,000 tons. Since these ships were ladened with important military supplies and troops, the effect of the losses should be extremely painful to the enemy in this area.

THE ATTACK ON RENDOVA ISLAND

During daylight, the same day, another unit of the Imperial Navy Air Force set out to wipe out the anti-Axis air arm which was incessantly pestering the Japanese Forces

(Continued on Page 2)

MANCHOU MEN SET TO BECOME AIRMEN

234 Applicants to Take Final Test to Become Army Fliers

Domei

HSINKING, August 14.—Fully prepared to follow the footsteps of Japan's gallant "War Eagles" some 234 applicants, selected from all parts of Manchoukuo for respective positions in the Army Air Corps, will undergo final examination here tomorrow morning.

Among the group is 46-year-old Fumio Fuji, Mukden, who expressed an ardent desire to serve his country, at the same time revealing that others of the same age still have an opportunity to enter service together with future youthful aces of the Imperial Army Forces.

Meanwhile, a gigantic aviation rally for Hsinking District will be staged at the local airport on the same morning. Over 30,000 spectators are expected to view Army and student fliers demonstrate their skill in aviation technique, including formation flight, stunt flying and sham aerial combat.

Various lecture and explanations will be made by flight officers in order to acquaint the public with the importance of airpower in the current war. Entertainments, including motion pictures and concerts, will also be included in the day's program.

When War Came to America

(Continued From Page 3)

the last salutation of their friendship to those departing Japanese. With this scene behind us the ship sailed from the port of Brazil. My memories even today linger upon the most beautiful landscape and my thoughts still hover upon those unfortunate thousands of Japanese residents who were being kept behind us in many parts of the South American continent.

At Lourenco Marques

In sharp contrast to the beautiful landscape of the port of Brazil, the port of Lourenco Marques failed to impress me very much as the ship anchored at the pier.

I had to wait for a full two days before I felt that deep emotion when the Japanese ship Asama Maru came into port with a flag of the Great Empire Nippon, flying majestically. Suddenly, I was suffused by an awe-inspiring feeling. All of a sudden, I felt a great relief—a relief which made me think as if I had been in my mother's arms. Something within me prompted to burst out "Banzai"!

The actual business of exchanging the returning parties of both countries took several days. And during this period we were permitted to go ashore. So everybody went out in twos and threes to see the sight of the unfamiliar town of Lourenco Marques.

Lourenco Marques was, much to my surprise, rather neat. The plan of the whole city's layout was rather modern. The contrast between my exotic idea about the "Dark Continent" and the panoramic view of the thriving seaport under a clear sky thrilled me. It was an indescribable joy to me, after the long and wearisome ocean voyage of a full one month, to be able to breathe heartily the nature's open air again on the coast of the African Continent. The fragrance of the flowers and of the trees, the smell of the upturned earth, and the twitterings of some unknown birds and again the bashful mincings of the Ethiopean "black beauties"—all of these seemed to me then nothing but Nature's great symphonic work and the perfect harmony of the Creator. I wandered into the town of Lourenco Marques with inquiring eyes and listening ears.

On my first day on shore, I glanced through the town. The houses were built in a Spanish style, or rather shall I say Portuguese, as this colonial territory of Mozambique, about twice the size of Japan Proper, on the coasts of East Africa opposite the island of Madagascar across a wide channel, belongs to the Republic of Portugal.

Off hand, I cannot tell you the exact proportion of the white and the native populations in the town of Lourenco Marques. However, I noticed quite a number of Portuguese men and women in the town—most of them were rather small-statured like those of Latin stock in South America. Except very few, the majority of towns-people do not understand English at all. And I had much difficulty while I was shopping in the stores or talking with the taxi drivers. However, with the knowledge of Spanish one can get along pretty well.

We bid farewell to Africa. On our return voyage from Africa the entire returning party was divided roughly into two groups to board the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde. The latter was an Italian vessel chartered by our Government. Those from North America were sent on board the Asama Maru, while those from Central and South Americas on the Conte Verde.

I shall refrain from describing my return trip from Lourenco Marques, as it will be too long a story.

The Past Week in Review

Indians Begin Move For Independence

The first anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment on August 9 proved an incentive to the Indian masses, who have plunged with added fury into the movement for independence.

The British authorities in Mysore State, worried over the tense situation, have issued an order jointly signed by local officials and military commanders prohibiting meetings and street marches during August. Citizens of Calcutta and its vicinity were prohibited from going out of doors on August 7 and 8 by the Bengal Government, who, on the pretext of finding hoarded foodstuff, searched every household and confiscated arms.

Rioting broke out in two villages near Bombay and the Government retaliated by levying a fine of 1,000 rupees to be paid by the two villages.

The law prohibiting possession of arms was extended indefinitely in Ahmedabad by the authorities who fear an armed uprising.

Subhas C. Bose Visits Rangoon

The Burma branch of the Indian Independence League took the arrivál in Rangoon of Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the League, as an occasion for holding a general mass meeting on July 30.

Attended by over 3,000 Indians including representatives of the branches of the Indian Independence League throughout Burma, the meeting adopted an oath of "Gaining independence by sacrifice of blood."

Welcomed by the attendants with enthusiastic hand-clapping, Mr. Bose entered the meeting place and proceeded directly to the flag pole in the center, where he raised the tricolored flag of India amidst the singing of the Indian national anthem.

Meanwhile, in a statement made prior to his departure from Rangoon, Mr. Rose declared that the Indian National Army will be able to fight without any concern as to the situation in the rear as the new independent state of Burma is expected to give its fullest support.

486 Foe Ships Sunk By German U-Boats

Reich U-boat squadrons sank a total of 486 enemy ships aggregating 3,100,000 gross tons during the period from the outset of the current year up to the end of July, according to an announcement issued by German military authorities recently.

As the Reich authorities had been rather silent about the war results scored by German underseacraft since this spring, the anti-Axis propaganda had been out to declare that their forces had won a decisive victory in anti-U-boat warfare.

The sudden revelation of the amazing results achieved by Reich U-boats however, has completely blasted the fictitious enemy propaganda.

Anglo-U.S. Talk On War Opened

The Anglo-American conference, which opened with the arrival of British Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec on August 10, is to be divided into two parts, the first being a meeting between British and Canadian representatives and the second, a conference between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, as well as a war strategy conference among British and American staff officers, according to reports from neutral sources.

The important items to be discussed are believed to include the following:

1. Whether expected results can be obtained in Europe by air raids alone.

2. Whether or not a new landing operation on Europe should be made in view of the urgent demand of the Soviet Union.

3. Plans of counter-attacks in the Southwest Pacific and also in the Burma area are to be discussed.

Needless to say, Roosevelt and Churchill will also discuss problems concerning Italy, relations with the Soviet Union, and measures for strengthening the fighting power of the anti-Axis forces.

Though Britain and America exerted every effort to induce Premier Josef Stalin, the Soviet leader turned a deaf ear and refused to send any representative to the present conference being held in Canada.

Big Meet Held By Reservists

More than 1,300 representatives of the Tokyo Branch of the Reservists' Association assembled at the Senshu University Auditorium, Kanda, on August 8, on the occasion of the 20th Imperial Rescript Observance Day. Major-General Ryo Murakami, President of the Tokyo Branch, presided. Similar ceremonies were held by all branches of the Association throughout the country.

After the reading of the Imperial Rescript by Major-General Murakami, General Ikutaro Inouye, President of the Association, delivered an address urging all members to be ever ready for a call to the colors.

Major-General Murakami, Major-General Tsuchitaro Kawada, Governor Shigeo Otachi of Tokyo Metropolis and others were the speakers of the day. In the afternoon, the members of the Association proceeded to the Yasukuni Shrine. After offering prayers for the spirits of those who had sacrificed their lives for the Empire, they were reviewed by President General Ikutaro Inouye in the forecourts of the shrine. An exhibition of bayonet exercises followed, bringing the meeting to a close.

Our Forces Repulse Attack on N. Chishima

An American air attack on North Chishima, a group of islands at the northern extremity of the Japanese mainland, was repulsed by the Japanese Army Air Force which gave battle and shot down three of the enemy planes, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters last week.

The Northern Army announced on August 12 that the American air force with its front-line base in the area of the Aleutians attacked North Chishima, a group of islands at the northern extremity of the Japanese mainland early in the morning of August 12, and that the raiders were beaten back by our fighter planes and by fire from our anti-aircraft batteries on the ground. The raiding planes, of which there were eight, were of Consolidated B-24 and Boeing B-17 types.

The enemy planes were immediately met by fighter planes belonging to the forces defending the remote northern regions of our country. The activity of our airmen combined with severe fire from our anti-aircraft guns on the ground made the raiders beat a hurried retreat in total disorder.

Shigemitsu Holds Talks on War Effort

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on August 12 held a joint conference with German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli at his official residence.

Since the political change in Italy on July 25, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu has been keeping a close watch on the developments in Europe placing special attention on political offensives which the enemy might possibly launch there. He instructed the Japanese plenipotentiaries stationed in Germany and Italy to keep close contact with the Governments of these countries.

Now that Italy's determination to carry on the common war of the Axis Powers has become clearer, it is understood that Foreign Minister Shigemitsu invited Ambassador Indelli and Ambassador Stahmer in order to exchange frank views with them for further consolidating the ties of alliance among the three Powers and for bolstering the cooperation among them.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued from Page 4)

tastes and learning, must have been considerable. It is stated that he had sent in his time more than 1,500 letters to Kyoto mainly in connection with materials for his literary work. It is also surmised that his work about the famous Commentary of Manyoshu was in no little measure owing to the contagious influence of Kyoto taste he had unconsciously acquired. Both Shimokobe and Keichu whose invaluable cooperation on this work he had secured were Kamigata men, born in or near Osaka.

These are sufficient to prove Mitskuni's intimate relations with Kyoto which he had lovingly maintained all his life, as we may say, both in a business and personal way. Add to these the famous fact that Mitsukuni had sought his materials from every part of the Empire, from the northernmost Dewa to Nagasaki in the southwest, and you will see that the term Mito Gaku as applied to the grand sum-total of Mitsukuni's wide-flung, nation-wide research work, is decidedly too modest or inadequate.

Mito Gaku in its genesis or in its vital and vitalizing development was no more Mito-bound, I should say, than Christianity was bound by Nazareth or Galilee, or even by Rome. It was a very advantageous, or, as Christians would say, providential dispensation for Christian religion that it had shed its original name of Nazarenism and other cramping names by which its detractors had called it at one time or another, and adopted the Catholic name of Christianity at so early a date as the first century.

In a like manner we could have wished that the first half of Mito Gaku had been superseded at some convenient time by a word less provincial or more significant of universal appeal. Now it is too late, and we have to make the most of it. It is undeniable that this term has been in no small degree responsible in creating the impression that Mito Gaku was something like an outmoded provincial doctrine produced by men of Mito who had grown up within its narrow borders and knew nothing about the wide world beyond; which we know is not true. I remember when young there was at school a boy from Mito who often boasted of the great Mito Learning, for which we used to make fun of him as if it were a thing to make jest about. Such erroneous notions do still prevail among certain sections of our people, due mainly, I think, to its unfortunate name. How potent and difficult of eradication is the wrong idea derived from the misuse or injudicious choice of nomenclature! In the discussion of Mito Learning, therefore, it is necessary to begin by disabusing one mind of any idea that Mito is more than a geographical accident in its make-up.

(To Be Continued)

Scientific Policies In South Contrasted

(Continued from Page 4)

center of the Dutch East Indies scientific world.

At Buitenzorg was also built an agricultural research institution, and a chemical research body, while in Bandoeng was a hygienic research organ and a Pasteur research laboratory, as well as one on civil engineering and irrigation, a geological investigation body, a communications research body and a university and an astronomical observatory. It is also the sight of the largest electrical power plant in the South.

For example, in geological research, all research materials pertaining to Sumatra are first brought to Bandoeng, and not a single specimen, not even a duplicate is filed in the governmental offices in Sumatra. Therefore all technicians who wish to study conditions in Sumatra must first go to Bandoeng in order to make their investigations, for if they go directly to Sumatra they will find no reference material there.

This system was adopted by the Dutch not only for the efficiency it affords, but at the same time because they feared the lowering of efficiency of facilities and personnel in the establishment of smaller units. By centralization they sought to build a grande scientific palace within a completely scientific city, and thus to make the native peoples more than ever cognizant of the greatness of the handicap against them.

(To Be Concluded)

Italy's Capital Now 'Open City' By Declaration

(Continued from Page 1)

rounding the historic seven hills, a series of airports. Guidonia, 20 miles from Rome, was the aircraft-building and air force center of Italy and formed an important junction between the industrial center of northern and central Italy, affording important military transit facilities.

"Before we can recognize Rome as a demilitarized city, therefore, all armed forces must be withdrawn from that area."

Many Citizens Killed

Domei

ROME, August 14.—More than 500 non-combatants were killed and over 1,000 injured in the vandalistic anti-Axis raids on Rome and Teramo yesterday, the Italian High Command announced today.

In Rome, 218 civilians were killed and 560 injured in the anti-Axis raids, while in Teramo, 304 were killed and 503 seriously hurt, according to the casualty lists ascertained thus far.

Armour Reaches Miami

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 14.—Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Argentina, who is returning to the United States, arrived in Miami, Florida, by air yesterday.

HEAVY FIGHT RAGING ON BIELGOROD FRONT

Reich Forces Continuing 'Bleeding' Action—9,000 Soviet Tanks Claimed

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—The Red Army lost 9,000 tanks during six weeks of fighting on the Eastern Front, according to a communique issued by the Reich military authorities at noon today, which follows:

"The pivotal center of the Eastern Front yesterday continued to lie southwest of Bielgorod. After fierce fighting, the Germans inflicted severe damage on a numerically superior enemy force. In the areas west of Orel and southwest of Vyazma, Red Army units launched attacks, but after a furious combat they were repulsed. At one section the Soviets penetrated the Reich position but the Germans at once closed up the wedge and wiped them out.

"In the area south of Lake Ladoga, too, the enemy continued to attack with powerful contingents of tanks, artillery and aircraft but the Reich Army inflicted heavy losses on the attackers.

"Yesterday, alone, the Red Army lost a total of 282 tanks along the Eastern Front.

"Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe attacked enemy mass formations, artillery positions and supply lines and shot down 56 planes.

"There was no large-scale fighting on Sicily yesterday. The Luftwaffe shot down over the Atlantic a British bomber and a flying boat. An enemy air force raided southeastern Germany and dropped incendiary bombs and explosives, causing some casualties and demolition of structures in one area."

The Bielgorod war situation was described as follows:

"That the Red Army is now being seized with fretful impatience in the current summer campaign has become apparent in the fighting in the Bielgorod area. In less than a month the Soviets have sacrificed 800,000—900,000 men besides stupendous quantities of arms and other war material.

"The territory they have recaptured at this colossal sacrifice is small and insignificant. The bigger the result they boast of the bigger has been their sacrifice. This is seen in the fact that most of the Soviet units that took part in the Bielgorod struggle were formed of old men and young boys. The Red Army is being replaced with ill-trained men and their tanks are incompletely repaired.

"In the area south of Bielgorod, the Red Army attempted a determined break-through and massed a vast force within a small area, thus succeeding in driving a wedge into the German infantry position at one point, but they were soon repelled by the Germans. Of the 282 tanks lost by the Red Army yesterday along the Eastern Front, 57 were wrecked in the battle south of Bielgorod."

Malai, Sumatra Leaders Arrive To Study Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan is engaged in a titanic war. My purpose in the present visit is to get at the fundamental reason of Japan's growth and development. Then, personally, I want to receive medical advice from Japanese doctors on my rheumatism, which remains incured despite several thousands of yen spent for medical treatment on Dutch doctors."

The Malai leader, Ibrahim Bhim Jacob, had the following to say:

"What astonished me first of all was the peacefulness and deep-rooted perseverance prevailing in Japan in spite of the fact that she is carrying on a stupendous struggle. Some of the Malais do not yet comprehend the war in its true meaning, and it is my intention to observe closely all aspects of fighting Japan and to convey my observations to my people."

Burmese Youth Chief Arrives

U Cho Ming, vice-president of East Asia Young People's Association in Burma, arrived in Tokyo yesterday with the inspection party from Malai and Sumatra. He intends to make a sojourn of about six months in Japan, visiting the various districts to study the youth movement in this country. He was met at the station by Zari, son of Chief of State Ba Maw, and others.

The 30 year-old leader of Burma's youth movement spoke with youthful animation as follows at the Dai Iti Hotel:

"The activities of the Japanese impressed me as extremely efficient and diverse. I have not yet been able to grasp completely the force propelling the spiritual activity of the Japanese, but I intend to discover this through my study of the youth movement.

"I greeted my thirtieth birthday on August 14 in Moji and it seemed greatly significant that my thirtieth birthday, said to be a turning point in a man's life, should have been spent in Japan. The latter half of my life will be devoted to the cause of Greater East Asia."

Our Struggles

(Continued from Page 4)

time to time by Provincial Conferences recommending to the Indian National Congress that the goal of the Indian people should be defined as complete national independence.

The resolution of the Madras Congress regarding independence was therefore but the logical fulfilment of a process going on within the Congress for a long time. Along with this resolution the Madras Congress took a significant step in appointing to the Working Committee, representatives of the Left Wing. And as General Secretaries for the coming year were appointed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (i.e., Nehru Junior), Shuaib Qureshi and the writer. Thus the Madras Congress may be regarded as standing for a definite orientation towards the Left.

Return of Nehru

Another factor which lent significance to the proceedings of the Madras Congress was the return of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Europe and his participation in the Congress deliberations.

Pandit J. L. Nehru had had a most interesting career. After completing his studies at Cambridge he had been called to the Bar. But when in 1920 the non-cooperation movement was launched, he threw up his professional work and joined the Mahatma.

According to popular gossip, he was largely responsible for persuading his father, Pandit Motilal Nehru, to do the same. He did not agree with the Swarajists on the question of working inside the Legislatures and since they came into power, he had voluntarily occupied a back seat in the councils of the Congress. Latterly he had been to Europe with his sick wife and during his stay there he studied some of the latest developments in Europe. Since his return to India he gave expression to new ideology which was extremely welcome to the Left Wing in the Congress and to the youth organisations in the country. The new phase in his public career was first given expression to at the Madras Congress.

Eye-Opener to Government

The solid wall of opposition put up against the Simon Commission came as an eye-opener to the Government. Something had to be done to soften the opposition. Therefore, soon after his arrival in India, in February 1928, Sir John Simon wrote to the Viceroy suggesting that the sittings of the Commission should be in the nature of a "Joint Free Conference" consisting of the seven British members and a body of representatives chosen by the Indian Legislatures would be attached to the main report to be submitted to Parliament by the Commission.

In spite of the above modification proposed by Sir John Simon, the leaders of all parties soon after declared in a manifesto issued from Delhi that their opposition to the Simon Commission still held good. In the Indian Legislative Assembly, Lala Lajpat Rai moved a resolution repudiating the Simon Commission and this was duly carried. No committee could accordingly be appointed by the Assembly to cooperate with the Simon Commission. Of the Provincial Legislatures, the Central Provinces Legislative Council alone was able to resist the appointment of a committee. In spite of the opposition of the Congress and Liberal Parties, all the other Provincial Legislatures, however, appointed committees to cooperate with the Commission.

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INDIANS IN THAILAND HOLD MASS MEETING

1st Anniversary of Sage's Arrest Commemorated In Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, August 15.—The Thai regional committee of the Indian Independence League today staged a demonstration and mass meeting in commemoration of the first anniversary of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the independence of Burma, by order of Subhas Chandra Bose, president of the League.

Representatives of the Indian communities of the various provinces of Thailand and Indian residents of Bangkok, numbering some 2,000, gathered before the branch headquarters of the League here and lined up for the grand march.

They paraded through New Road and other main thoroughfares of the city, holding aloft the banner of Indian independence and streamers bearing such slogans as: "For Indian Independence," "Down with the United States and Britain" and "Bravo for Burmese Independence."

On returning to the branch headquarters, they opened a mass meeting of Indian independence workers under chairmanship of Mr. Sahay, chairman of the Thai regional committee of the League.

In the course of the mass meeting, Mr. Sahay delivered an address expressing the determination of the Indian people to achieve independence. A resolution to the effect that the Indian people should fight until they have gained their freedom was read and unanimously adopted amid hearty applause.

Heavy Cut Seen Due In U.S. Food Rations

(Continued from Page 1)

duction, 13 per cent will go to the armed forces, 10 to lease-lend consumption, and three to territories, while the public will get 75 per cent.

The government is endeavoring to increase food supply for the general public. Pork, eggs, chicken, milk, fats, citrus fruit, tinned fruit juice, dried fruit, potatoes and dried beans are expected to be more abundant. However, beef, mutton, tinned fruit and vegetables, sugar, rice, tea, and cocoa are expected to see a drop in supply. Rationing of meat will continue for at least three more months.

To Mobilize Children

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 14.—With increasing aggravation of the man power shortage in the United States, plans for the mobilization of children was recently announced by Frederick Lewis, adviser to the Office of Civilian Defense according to New York reports. The gist of the statement follows:

"Wartime mobilization of children from eight to 15 years will be started soon. These children will perform work quite essential for the prosecution of war, although small tasks in themselves. Even at present the number of children active in war work, through boy scout and other organizations, total several millions.

"The children will be systematically organized most probably under the American Young People's Service Corps. The children will help in gathering metal, selling war bonds, distributing government printed matters and assist at nurseries and hospitals, and other work of similar nature."

Navy Planes Sink 3 Big Transports; Down 6 Aircraft

(Continued From Page 1)

with petty raids on Munda.

While patrolling the skies over Munda, a formation of enemy planes were discovered approaching. However, when the enemy sensed the presence of the Japanese planes, they suddenly seemed to lose all taste for an engagement. The majority of the enemy planes began to flee for safer skies, but 10 anti-Axies planes impertinently dared to challenge the Japanese. In the furious dogfights that ensued, six of the enemy planes were downed while the rest were sent scampering after their fleeing companions.

Tashiro Back in Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, August 15.—Shigenori Tashiro, Japanese Minister to French Indo-China who had returned to Tokyo for conference with Government authorities, arrived here by air at 12:18 p.m.

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WHEN WAR CAME TO AMERICA

News of Nippon's Attack on Pearl Harbor, Internment Life, Homeward Trip Told by Japanese in America

By UN-NAN T. HARA

It was December 7, 1941, a little after three in the afternoon Eastern Standard Time when I first heard the news of the Pearl Harbor attack. I was then in the midst of a funeral service for a Japanese Army officer who had died just a few days before. The service was being carried on according to Buddhist rites, the religion of the deceased. There were two American officers representing the U.S. army attending the funeral service. After presenting flowers at the altar, these two officers offered incense. Just then the news of the War came in by telephone from the Japanese Embassy. Under these circumstances it was appropriate, I thought, that these two American army officers be kept, until the service was ended, from any knowledge of the most urgent news for them—the outbreak of the War between Japan and the United States.

The exact time when news of the war was first received in the United States is beyond my knowledge. But judging from the reports made by Domei correspondents, it was apparently about 2:30 p.m. that the first news was broadcast over the national network to the American public.

Mr. Kato of the Washington branch of the Domei News Agency wrote in his report:

News Hits Washington

"The first news of the Pearl Harbor attack was relayed by telephone from the White House to the various newspapers. It was about 1:30 in the afternoon when the writer telephoned to the Washington branch of the Associated Press and asked if there was any news from Japan. The answer was that there had been no news of any special value, not only from Japan but from anywhere, else.

"The news of the Pearl Harbor attack and the air raid on Manila was broadcast about 2:30 in the afternoon; and when the writer caught a taxi-cab about 2:45, the driver already knew of the War."

Mr. Inamoto of the New York office wrote in his reports:

"There appeared a flash on the ticker saying that Ambassador Nomura was to see Secretary Hull. A rather unusual Sunday interview. It touched the reporter's sixth sense. Yet there followed no news even after two o'clock in the afternoon, and I was rather disappointed.

"Just then the ticker started bouncing, typing news items one after another. Mr. T of my office sprang to the ticker, and shouted 'They did it. I noticed that his facial expression had suddenly changed.

"'Where?' 'Pearl Harbor!' 'What?'—a short conversation was exchanged. To speak the truth, I myself was not quite sure of the news at first. I can remember well now the first flash saying 'Flash—Pearl Harbor was raided by air. . . .'"

I went back to the Japanese Embassy about 5 p.m., and to my surprise a crowd had gathered in front of the Embassy—some of the people were innocently watching the Embassy building, others were shouting all kinds of unfriendly remarks, although none of them tried to harm me. Such mob-actions as throwing stones at me or setting fire to the Embassy building were not committed. Already many policemen and FBI men were guarding all sides of the Embassy building.

Confinement at the Embassy

Arriving at the Embassy the first I thought was that all official documents and important papers must be destroyed. We had a little incinerator made especially for this purpose before the War, and in this incinerator three offices—Army, Navy and the Embassy—tried to burn their stack of papers. you know how difficult it is to burn papers in a hurry. They smouldered and took a long time. In the meanwhile the radio was reporting, toward late evening, that a Declaration of War by the Government would be broadcast at any minute. We finally decided to burn the papers in the backyard of the Embassy, and as we did so some newspaper photographers snapped our pictures which were published in the papers next morning.

The telephones kept ringing until about midnight when the line was finally cut. Till then we were forced to hear all kinds of yells and unpleasant remarks over the telepone.

All the people who happened to be in the Embassy on that day, including an Italian butler, maids of different nationalities, chauffeurs, and colored servants, were placed under confinement. No one was allowed to go outside the Embassy.

As I had just returned from the funeral service, I was attired in mourning. I could not change my suit until I was allowed to go back to my apartment a few weeks later, so my friends at the Embassy called me "honorable butler".

Living conditions at the Embassy were terrible; most of us had no beds or blankets to sleep on, as we had not slept there regularly. The heating system was poor during the night. I used to lay piles of newspapers on the floor, and slept on them with my clothes on, using my overcoat as a blanket.

However, even in this kind of uncomfortable condition at the Embassy, we had one consolation. That was war news. Every day we received directly news from Japan, which was all victory, victory and more victory. Besides, we received, as usual, daily newspapers, which also brought us glad tidings.

About Christmas we were informed that Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu and members of the Embassy staff, together with their families, would have to move to Hot Springs, Virginia. After straightening up things at the Embassy, we bade a long "adieu" to our Embassy on December 29.

America's War Preparations

The period, between the outbreak of the war and our confinement at Homestead Hotel, may be conveniently called a preparatory stage for the American Government's war efforts. During this period the so-called "Atlantic Charter" was first put to a test of how far and how speedily the idealism of the so-called Democracies could be turned into an actual working organism under the most pressing necessity. It was during this period that the vast expansion plan of the army and navy, together with their respective air force branches, was executed in order to translate blue-prints into actual fighting units. Especially, the army had to undergo speedy augmentation. Also during this period the various war production agencies of the Government were reorganized into one colossal production machinery, known as "War Production Board" under Donald Nelson.

We all remember that it was Yankeeism which paralyzed the strongly-rooted New England Theocracy in the early stages of American history. It was Yankeeism which urged the original thirteen states to declare independence against their mother country, England. It was also Yankeeism that put the country into the chaotic condition of the Civil War.

We should not blind ourselves to the much-publicized figures for the war efforts of the United States Government. Nor is it wise to construe that just because their social system differs from ours, American people do not have a power of unity. I am of the opinion that this Yankee "guts" and America's enormous production capacity are the things we have to watch constantly in their true light, as they develop day after day, week after week, and month after month.

At Hot Springs

Hot Springs, Virginia, is a well-known summer resort. It is located about 150 miles from Washington, D. C. Homestead Hotel, where I had been confined until about the beginning of April was in existence even at the time of the Civil War.

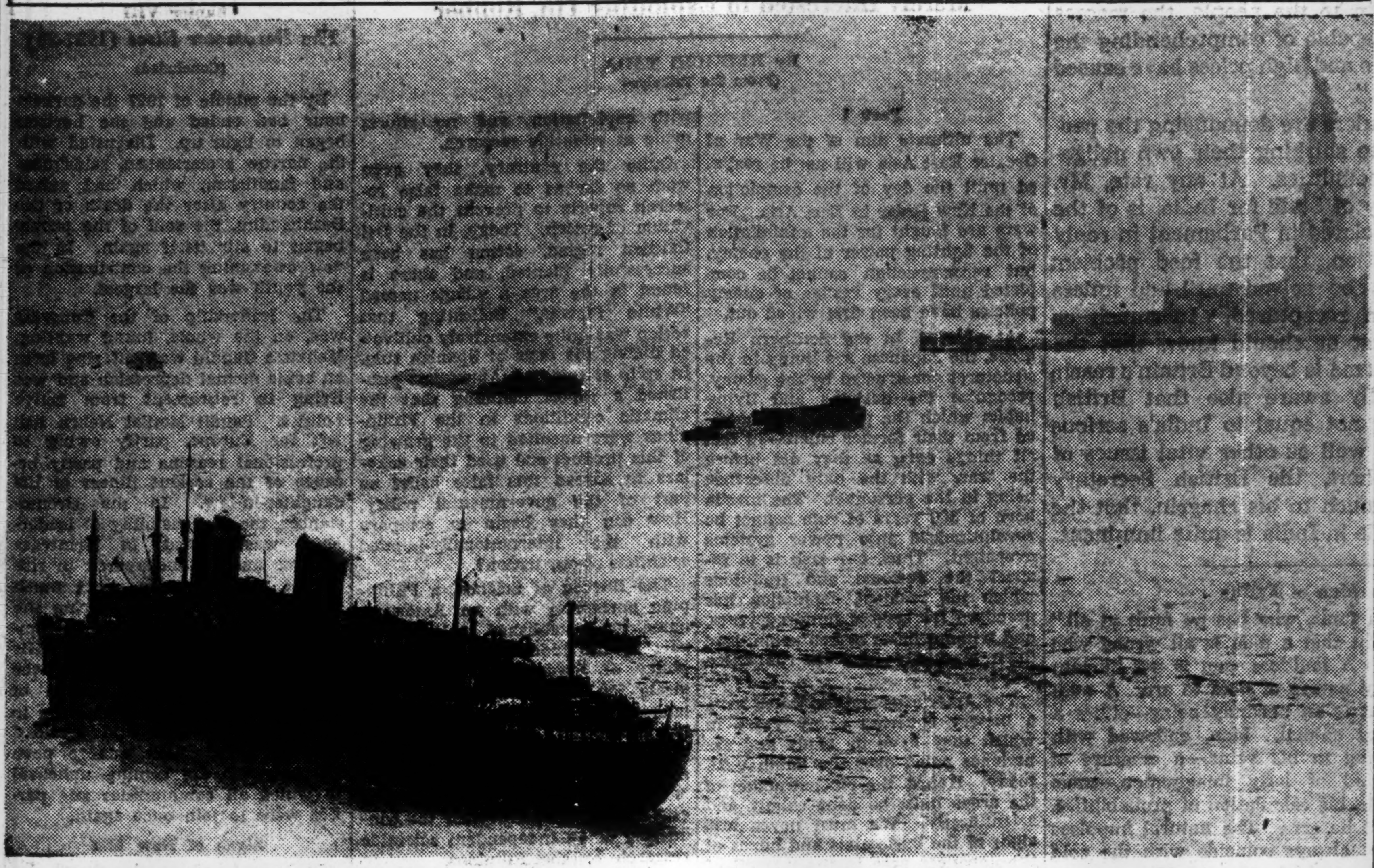
The building was of an old southern architecture. In the lobby, which was very spacious, though not quite so comfortable as that of our modern hotels, there were large white pillars on both sides, supporting a high ceiling. Bell boys and dining room waiters, and the kitchen crew were all colored people, while office clerks and chamber maids were whites of various national origins. I learned later that most of the boys there were college graduates of various educational institutions. After getting acquainted with us more intimately, some of these colored young men even confided to me that they despised Americans.

Our freedom was extremely limited—almost next to none. During the first few weeks, only a part of the lobby was allowed for our use. F.B.I. and immigration officers, together with officials from the State Department, were always on the watch at the entrance. On all sides of the hotel were cottages resembling police-boxes, where men with rifles were on 24-hour vigil. Surroundings like these made me think that we were war prisoners. In a way, we were really war prisoners. We looked forward to the day when, as the result of our negotiations relative to the exchange of diplomats of both countries we would be saved from this situation.

Happy Events Occur

These negotiations were carried on through the Spanish Embassy, our custodian.

It is interesting to recall that during our confinement in Virginia, for over five months, there took place one engagement, one marriage, and six births. One of the babies was named "Spring" because of its birth at Hot Springs.



Upholder of Dead Cause Is Saluted

Kicking off enemy soil, 500 Axis consuls, consulate employees and their families enjoy a final, grimly-amused look at the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor . . . a monument that represents liberty in name only . . . from the deck of an U.S. army transport. Change the army transport to the Swedish steamer "Gripsholm," and the people on board to Japanese internees bound for Lourenco Marques and the top caption would still remain the same.

There were about 400 of us in Homestead Hotel. And as we came from different social ladders, it was appropriate for us to have some kind of organization with which the affairs of the life of this great family could be conducted smoothly, healthfully and in an orderly fashion until such time the business of exchange would be completed. With this idea, the organization of a committee was effected with Minister Wakasugi as chairman; and sub-committees such as for consultation, negotiations, inspection, health, sports, dormitory, and education etc., were also created. This system was kept, with minor changes now and then, until the entire party reached Yokohama.

The period of a little over three months which we spent at Hot Springs may be arbitrarily called a second stage of preparation for the American Government's war efforts. As you remember, Pacific war news during this time was still the continuation of total defeat for the United States. Let me present to you briefly the chronological record of the Pacific war front:

1. At the beginning of January, Manila fell.
2. Towards the end of January, Malaya was occupied.
3. At the beginning of February, General Wavell's command in the Southwestern Pacific was taken away.
4. On January 15, Singapore surrendered.
5. Towards the end of March, General MacArthur, escaped from Corregidor, and the men on Bataan were on the verge of defeat.

Life in Introspection

I go back again to our life at Virginia's mountain resort. A little over three months' stay at Homestead Hotel gave me a good opportunity to look into life, as I now surveyed our circus-like journey from one place to another since the outbreak of the war until our arrival at Yokohama.

At the Embassy everybody was too busy, with no time for any reflective or contemplative life. During our stay at Greenbrier Hotel, where we moved from Homestead Hotel to wait for the conclusion of the exchange negotiations, we lived with Germans. Naturally, much of the so-called diplomatic life was revived, although there was not as much activity as in Washington's pre-war days. My thoughts were always of my native land in this mountain retreat as they were on the high sea on our voyage back to Japan.

Hot Springs, as I stated before, was a very quiet mountain resort. Especially during the winter when it was, out of season there were no guests outside of the Japanese internees. We had no outside communication. Moreover, I was in those days not quite sure of my future, whether I could again be able to step on my native soil or would be interned in the enemy country for the duration of the war.

On New Year's day Ambassador Nomura, who had always been not only a brave leader but also acted as a kind-hearted "Daddy" for the entire Japanese family at Homestead Hotel, gave us a heartfelt talk. He intimated that the war was going to be a long one and that although the negotiations for exchanging diplomats and others were under way, our future was not easy to forecast. He told us stories of many well-known men in history who during their confinement devoted themselves to serious study and meditation.

Time for Contemplation

"I want especially, to tell you young men," he said, "it is time for you to devote yourselves to deep thinking and quiet study, so that some day when peace returns and freedom is restored you may be of good service to our country."

Thus, we started our reading, writing and meditation with what little material and information we had gathered. Scheduled lectures were given, language lessons were started and a systematic school for children was planned.

Our intellectual activities commenced with a series of lectures. Ambassador Kurusu was the first among the speakers. His talk on his diplomatic career was humorous as well as instructive. Mr. Nishiyama, Financial Attache to the Embassy, also impressed us with his encyclopedic knowledge on history. Dr. Shimizu, a brain specialist who had been sent abroad by our Government, spoke on the construction of the human brain.

As for our language lessons, Mr. Nakamura, who had been in China for quite a number of years, taught us fundamental pronunciation and preliminary knowledge of the complicated Chinese language.

A separate group of people organized a "Haiku" meeting once a week. It is interesting to recall some of those improvised poems now, because they showed precisely our feelings and sentiments in those days of hardship and discomfort while we were confined in the Virginian mountain resort.

All of these intellectual activities among the quiet surroundings in this mountain resort of Virginia reminded me of my younger days in colleges both in Japan and America. I had a great opportunity to look into my life, not only in the past but also in the future.

On April 4, the entire Japanese "family" had to move to Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, another well-known resort in West Virginia, about 50 miles southwest of Hot Springs. The decision to move into this hotel, where the Germans had already been confined, was due primarily to the fact that the Government's contract at the Homestead had expired, and the management of the hotel with the approach of the "season" was rather reluctant to renew the contract.

The Impacts of the War

Towards the end of my stay at the hotel I had already felt the impacts of the War that affected the American people. Sugar was rationed, sweet preserves were limited and I noticed slight changes in our daily dishes. Commodity prices at the hotel shops went up considerably and many articles became fewer and fewer every day. I was informed by the boys at the hotel that motorists had been rushing to the state border during the week-end to fill up their gasoline tanks, as West Virginia was then just outside the zone of the Eastern States which was under gasoline-rationing.

On June 7, 1942, Arthur Krock wrote to the Magazine Section of the New York Times under the title of "'Six Months After Pearl Harbor" as follows:

"On Dec. 7, 1941, as the average American now realizes, he had given up virtually nothing. On June 7, 1942, he has given up what seems much, but what in another year will appear meager by comparison if the war goes on, as in all likelihood it will. Yet, to people on whom nature and progenitors have showered every blessing, the sacrifices made thus far and the cheerful manner in which they have been made, are impressive.

Then, he continued, listing many articles which average Americans used to have plenty and freely and which they have to give up now, such as automobiles, houses, electric machines, oil burners, foodstuffs and many other things. He said:

"The average American cannot buy a new car, or a new tire, or a reconditioned old tire, or be sure of repairs of those he has. He cannot buy a bicycle, with or without motor; he cannot build a house or revamp one. No longer can he summon the wide variety of electrical domestic servants which for years have waited on him hand and foot: refrigerators, irons, batteries, extra telephone sets, washing machines. He cannot repair his broken plumbing with copper. Steel, his own contribution to industrial science, is denied him.

Inconveniences Galore

"He cannot be sure of a seat on a railroad train, or find a train ready to leave for Centerville every hour on the hour. The subways, buses and street cars which, when he used them, were punctual and roomy have become sardine cans drawn by tortoises. If he acquires a reservation on an airplane, the holder of a government priority may have it by the time he reaches the airport.

"His sugar has been rationed. His monthly quota of gasoline is about enough to fuel his car for one prewar Sunday outing (if he lives in certain sections). And soon the shortage of rubber will lay up his automobile or cause it to be commandeered, wherever he may be. His wardrobe must last. His usual summer vacation has entered the area of doubt, and his radius of travel has been restricted.

"If the average American, keeping up with the march of science, has installed an oil burner at home he had best replace it with a coal furnace (should he be able to find one) or suffer the consequence of a shivering winter.

"His meat supply as well as his other usual food items are threatened with rationing. And over his natural conviviality hovers the shadow of the synthetic-rubber production program that may ration, even deprive him of whisky, gin and rum.

Japanese Residents in U.S.

That the sudden and miserable defeat of Pearl Harbor since the beginning of hostilities hit the American public squarely on the face—is very apparent. You can well imagine their complete surprise and confusion caused by the war throughout the United States. Along the Western seaboard states, asserts newspaper reports, a general hysteria seied the minds of the people, who expected a direct attack on the mainland to follow at any moment.

This apprehension on the part of the American public can be seen by the fact that the mass raid against the Axis nationals was started over a wide area along Pacific coast immediately after the outbreak of war. On February 13, the New York Times's report of the raid was as follows:

"Arrested in this city were three employees of the Yokohama Specie Bank, which last year was closed when Japanese assets were frozen.

Ikeda, a member of the closed Nippon Club of San Francisco, and the Japanese organization Heimusha-kai, told them that he 'would not fight against Japan' and would do 'nothing to help the U.S.'"

And again on February 11, the paper said:

"Agents of FBI listed, as their 'best catch,' Koyo Tamanaka, a so-called Buddhist priest, who was arrested in a temple at Salina with two of his colleagues. They said he was formerly a minor police official in Tokyo."

According to the newspaper on February 25 5,151 had been taken into custody by FBI which included 3,250 Japanese people, and the rest of them were Germans and Italians. Again out of 1,084 enemy aliens who had been heard by local board in New York City and passed up by Attorney General Biddle, 448 were interned for the duration of the war. Of this number, 156 were Japanese.

Certain Areas Banned

On February 4, 1942, there were established by Attorney General Biddle 117 "prohibited" areas in the Western seaboard states (86 in California, 24 in Oregon, and 7 in Washington) in which were located naval, military and production centers. From these areas enemy aliens were forced to evacuate by the midnight of February 24. This order, it was estimated, affected about 8,000 aliens of Japanese, German and Italian origins. Also the entire coast areas, reaching inland from 30 to 150 miles, were placed under "curfew" regulation, during which time enemy aliens must stay indoors between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

But this regulation did not allay the widespread fear of the American people, particularly those on the West Coast. This baseless fear together with the well-rooted racial prejudice made them complain that this regulation was not sufficient.

President Roosevelt issued on February 20 an "Alien Order," part of which runs as follows:

"Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the army and navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the military commanders whom he may from time to time designate, wherever he or any designated commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate military commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any persons to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate military commander may impose in his discretion."

Finally, on March 3, 1942, the wide area along the coast, averaging 100 miles in width and extending through the States of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona, was designated as Military Area No. 1, from which all enemy aliens and American citizens of Japanese descents were instructed to get out, although the exact date was not yet set then. But towards the end of March the first mass movement had already arrived at the Owens Valley in western California.

The Home-Bound Voyage

The negotiations for the repatriation of Japanese subjects, which had been under way all those months while we were confined in Virginia, finally bore fruits. It was about the latter part of May when the expected date of our departure was given on the bulletin board. We had an extremely busy time in preparing ourselves for our homeward voyage. Personal belongings had to be packed up and divided into groups. Stickers indicating the group numbers and individual names had to be pasted on all trunks, boxes, suitcases or whatever things we were going to take with us. On top of that, official tags which we received from the Government also had to be either pasted on or attached.

In order to facilitate the affairs connected with our long voyage, a committee was organized with Major General Isoda, IJA, as its head. Its main purpose was to supervise the entire evacuating party during its returning voyage. Systematic instructions, such as health advices during the voyage, trainings for emergency, some technical knowledge about the ship and the voyage which was totally unfamiliar to most of us, were given to the groups every day by the Navy officers, who were mostly former Assistant Naval Attaches in the North and the South American countries from where we were evacuating. It was quite a painstaking effort.

In order to alleviate the sufferings from the possible casualties of emergency, two kinds of areas were designated out of the searoute we took during our long voyage. One was the "first caution area" where the danger was considered much greater and every one of us on board the ship had to carry a life jacket with him, and the other, the "second caution area" where the danger was thought to be not so pressing as the first and where we could sail with much ease.

All men were instructed to be on 24-hour watch, with shifts every four hours. This watch party consisted of a watch officer, an assistant watch officer, 5 patrolmen and a recorder. Life jacket drills were practised on board quite frequently with or without previous notice.

The voyage, however, was extremely calm, except a day or two immediately after the departure from Brazil when the ship was heading for the direction of the Cape of Good Hope in the southern-most tip of the Continent of Africa. The climate then was rapidly changing into that of winter. This sudden change in climate affected my health and I caught a pretty bad cold for about 10 days before the vessel arrived at Lourenco Marques, the port of its destination.

It was overcrowded—much overcrowded—and those who happened to have cabin in the third class way down below the main deck found it very unhealthy, particularly so for children and the sick.

Monotonous Menu

After the ship sailed from Brazil there was a marked change in our food and green vegetables disappeared almost completely. Dinner, consisting only of half-boiled rice and fish continued every day; and everybody began to feel tired of it.

Men on the ship told me that when the American Government first chartered the vessel, the contract with the Swedish Line was for about 800 passengers—the maximum number for the ship's accommodation on an ordinary voyage. But when the ship was about to sail from New York, the number was increased to about 1,000. On top of that, an additional 400 men came on board at the port of Brazil. This was the reason for the insufficiency of accommodation and scarcity of food. Even the rooms for the ship's crew had to be used for the passengers. "It's terrible!" one sailor told me. "Men are not willing to work on this ship. We were not even allowed to get on shore at Rio, you know!" another sailor said. Whatever the reasons, we were the ones who suffered most.

Besides the accommodation on the ship, the saddest thing for us was that since we set sail from New York, there were no ship news delivered to us as in the case of the ordinary pleasure ocean-going vessels. Further, no radio was allowed us. In other words, we were completely cut off from the outside world for about a one month period, until we arrived at our port of destination.

There was one episode at the port of Brazil. While the ship was anchored at the pier, quite a few young ladies of Latin origin came to see off the Japanese evacuees. Most of those girls, apparently friends of those sailing home, were waving their hands cheerfully—manifesting

(Continued on Page 2)

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Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
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KARUIZAWA, Next to Post office. Tel. Karuizawa 146

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO. MONDAY. AUGUST 16, 1943

India's Food Problem

News from New Delhi indicates that the shortage of food, clothing and fuel has created a problem which potentially is as serious as the anti-British movement. There are grave implications in this information. On the one hand it reveals the gravity of the economic situation which is decidedly inimical to public morale and which foreshadows an intensification in the people's determination to overthrow British rule. On the other hand it discloses the inefficiency of the much-publicized Indian Civil Service system and the utter impotence of the British to rule India.

The people of India have been exposed to the evils of scarcity and have groaned under the exorbitant prices of daily necessities, especially of foodstuff, since the outbreak of the European war in 1939. The British have further aggravated the situation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and have placed the already embarrassed Government of India in a still more awkward position.

In normal times India is practically self-sufficient in all staple foodstuff with the exception of rice. As a matter of fact it exported about 400,000 tons of surplus wheat annually prior to the outbreak of the present war. The domestic consumption of rice, however, always exceeded production and the balance had to be imported from Burma and Thailand. This important avenue was cut off with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. But this abrupt interruption is only one factor and others of greater importance must be sought in order fully to understand the serious nature of India's food problem.

One of the determining elements was the indiscreet disposition of foodstuff by the Government of India which shipped enormous quantities of wheat to North Africa and to the Middle East to feed the American and British troops at the expense of the welfare of the Indian people. Unquestionably the situation was aggravated by the increasing consumption of India's food supply by the British and American troops stationed in India, whose numbers are steadily being augmented.

The inefficiency and insincerity of the British bureaucracy constitute yet another serious stumbling block in coping with the acute situation. In this connection it is interesting to recall how boastful the British were about the "super-efficiency" of the Indian Civil Service system. Today this same system is amply demonstrating that it cannot stand the test of the present extraordinary conditions. It has, moreover uncovered the evils of the British bureaucracy whose efficiency seems strangely to be unlimited in exploiting the Indian masses but who are utterly impotent in promoting the security, general welfare and prosperity of the Indian people.

It is understood that attempts are being made by the government to expedite an increase in food production and to regulate prices. But the government's failure to cope with the menacing situation is a foregone conclusion because of the people's unwillingness and even refusal to cooperate with the British authorities. The flattery of the British rulers is utterly meaningless to the oppressed Indian people while their threats and persecutions can only retard the production campaign.

At any rate, these facts bear witness to the deep-rooted evils of British tyranny and exploitation and to the heart-breaking dilemma in which the British bureaucrats are finding themselves in their final struggle to crush India's fight for freedom. Needless to say the people of India have unbearable grievances against the British in India. The most inhuman measures meted out to their leaders and to the public for their desire for freedom and the government's food policy which gives preference to the Anglo-American troops at home and abroad and which is utterly indifferent to the welfare of the people at home stand indicted in the court of public opinion everywhere. In the face of this public indictment, the government has taken its customary evasive attitude.

However, the following passage in a recent issue of The Times reflects clearly the attitude of the deceptive, inefficient, and snobbish bureaucrats toward the Indian people and the whole question of food shortage.

"Apart from the unhelpful attitude of the main political parties, the need for sacrifice is difficult to explain to the people, the masses of whom are incapable of comprehending the war. So scarcities and high prices have caused much discontent."

The British rulers are denouncing the people as a means to shirking their own obligations and responsibilities. At any rate, Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, is of the opinion, as he declared in Parliament in reply to an interpellation, that the food problem in India cannot be solved until and unless Burma has been recaptured. Inasmuch as Mr. Amery must or should know that the reconquest of Burma is beyond Britain's reach, he must be fully aware also that British statesmanship is not equal to India's serious food problem as well as other vital issues of the day. In short, the British Secretary admits, though much to his chagrin, that the end of British rule in India is quite imminent.

A Man of Faults

"A man is all a fault, who has no fault at all." I have often thought that a man is all wrong who never does wrong. A faultless man is not human; for it is in the very nature of man to err. A man who is always right is an uncanny being—either a god or an ordinary animal. Man, endowed with warm blood coursing in his veins,—a creature of deep sentiments and of lofty imagination,—must needs make a slip in his calculation of probabilities, with the result that he errs. The natural impulses from within do not always coincide with the cold artificial regimen of social life. He who takes a step out of the road hardened by conventionalities, covered with decorum, paved with respectability, is the man condemned as the erring and the faulty. Poor fellow! he may be just the one who is following the will and the dictates of his Maker, a man after God's own heart. And yet—as long as we live on this earth and among men, we cannot behave as though we were in heaven and in the company of God and His angels.—From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings."

Where Real Danger Is

Men speak of danger by the wayside, of perils on the sea, of risks at home. There certainly is no place where perfect safety exists. Each moment, human life, whether it be in the court guarded by nine gates or in a castle thrice surrounded by walls and moats, is exposed to jeopardy. Life is a hazard; it is a venture. And yet danger is not an evil, whereas safety may be one. Danger is often the life of life—it is always a spice of life. What would our life be, if it were all snug security? More peril lurks in ease and comfort than in the visitations of Nature and in all the traps of enemies.—From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings."

Act of Worship

If we allow our act of worship to deaden into a habit, then it frustrates itself, stiffening into mere piety which is a calculated economy of love. For worship has its worth, not in action, but in a perfect outflow of consciousness in which habit has the tendency of becoming an impediment. We grow worldly in our devotion when we imagine that it confers upon us some special advantage thus causing pious habits to be formed and valued. For when it is a question of profit, buying in the cheapest market is the best wisdom; but when complete giving out is the sole object, then economy is cheating one's own self.—Tagore.

A Year Ago Today

August 16, 1942

Inner turmoil between the Chungking and American army headquarters in the Chiang Kai-shek capital has been increasing with bitter criticism being directed against each other. As an indication of the lack of cooperation between the two anti-Axis groups, Chungking claims of the bombing of Hongkong by the United States air force in China have been flatly denied by the American headquarters in Chungking. Chungking authorities are also dissatisfied with the United States headquarters in Chungking as the Americans will not reveal their war strategy.

* * *

With the object of further increasing the industrial output of Thailand, as well as the production of foodstuffs, a new Government national labor ordinance affecting all men in Thailand under 50, excepting students, priests and others already employed, will be put into effect shortly.

* * *

Circulation of the old fapi will be totally suspended in the Wuhan areas. Exchange of the old fapi with the new Central Reserve Bank notes will be made at the official rate of two old fapi against one new fapi.

* * *

Documents formally returning the Swatow water works to the Swatow municipality were signed at Swatow today between the Japanese military authorities and municipal officials. The Swatow water works, which have been under military control for three years since the landing of the Japanese Forces in June 1939, will be restored to the city in accordance with the above agreement.

* * *

A Sino-Japanese agreement for construction of a model zone in the Shanghai sector was signed today by a commander of a Japanese military unit and Chen Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai.

* * *

Six months after the occupation of Singapore by the victorious Japanese Forces, the city, now under its new Japanese name "Shonan," has been successfully reconstructed on a new economic, administrative and industrial structure.

SCIENTIFIC POLICIES OF DUTCH, BRITISH IN SOUTH CONTRASTED

N.E.I. Used Science to Cow Indonesians—Britain Was Merely Interested in Exploiting Tin, Rubber

By REIKICHI TADA
(From the Taiheiyo)

Part I

The ultimate aim of the War of Greater East Asia will not be realized until the day of the completion of the New Order in East Asia. For wars are fought for the annihilation of the fighting power of the enemy, but reconstruction cannot be completed until every vestige of enemy policies have been first wiped out.

At present, in the Southern Regions, the Japanese are living in the structures constructed by the enemy, recognize the customs and living habits which the people have learned from their former rulers—in fact all things exist as they did before the war, with the only difference being in the personnel. The inertia born of 300 years of rule cannot be revolutionized into newer systems overnight. Thus, our task is to respect the customs and traditions which the resident population has practiced for several hundred years, and without haste or confusion, lead them gradually into the Japanese ways.

The Americans and the Dutch have a history covering many years in which they have by study and experience ruled over the South until today. Hence, the reconstruction of the areas must be done calmly and scientifically. We must never lose sight of the basic aims and hopes of the Japanese race in the turmoil of wartime hostility. We must closely scrutinize the policies which had been applied by the Americans, British, and the Dutch, and without hesitation use for our reference that which is good and discard the others.

British Policy

The fundamental principle underlying enemy administrative policy in the South was that of non-self-sufficiency and non-industrialization. The British in Malaya, especially, felt no dire necessity to retain that land, chiefly because she possessed the great treasure chest of India and other territories. Thus the British administration in Malaya was very inferior to others. Even if there were good rice-producing lands, they were turned into rubber plantations, and the people were not allowed to cultivate enough rice, even for their own purposes. The British were interested mainly in the production of rubber and the mining of tin. They did not take the trouble to build irrigation facilities. Keeping them constantly on the verge of starvation and inconvenience, the Malayans had displayed before their eyes the rice of Burma and the manufactured commodities of England in order to induce them to work.

As part of the policy of non-industrialization of the land, scientific techniques were all imported from the Mother Country, and it is only natural that there were no scientific research organs in Malaya representing those in England. The homes of British officials were the height of extravagance but the living quarters of the native personnel very crude. By clearly defining the wide gap in living standards the British sought to maintain the authority of the ruling minority.

For the benefit of a few British residents, a world-wide anti-malaria research was conducted, and hospitalization facilities established on a grand scale. In the medical university at Shonan may be found a huge amount of research materials on civil engineering, drainage, and vegetation centered about medical treatment, sanitation, and the conquest of the mosquito.

Research Facilities

Scientific facilities for rubber and tin—the chief materials exploited—are found in full force. Their rubber research institutions with their data on jungle vegetation and cultivation of rubber trees are said to be of world-wide note. But, even in the case of rubber, the selfish British system of research did not lend an ear to the success of the Dutch in combating the undergrowths about rubber trees. Thus the rubber plantations in Malaya were constantly harassed by stubborn weeds. At Ipoh there are minutely investigated materials concerning tin, but the researchers specialized so thoroughly on this one metal that they failed to discover the rich deposit of rare chemical elements later found under their very foot. This gross negligence by the enemy in scientific warfare must not be forgotten by us in our future scientific policy of the South.

As compared to the selfish policy of the British, the United States adopted one of indifference. The chief American interest in the Philippines was the protection of their military bases, which were to serve as a foothold for a broader American design in East Asia. Their secondary consideration was the obtaining of metals and sugar. Thus they were utterly indifferent to such things as education and guidance of the native Philippine populace, and to the development of scientific techniques. Though American industries established offices in the Islands, they were only concerned with exploitation, and no efforts made at scientific research.

Quite the contrary, they even went so far as to make false research reports to prevent the cultivation of cotton. Today, in the Del Carmen region, cotton has been successfully planted, and there is found in the area a village named "White Flower," indicating that cotton was quite extensively cultivated during the days of Spanish rule. In spite of this, the Americans published a report claiming that the climatic conditions in the Philippines were unsuited to the growing of this product and used their scholars to spread this false belief as part of the governmental policy. How can they begin to compare with the internationally-minded scientists of our nation?

The Bureau of Science, a Philippine enterprise with an American name, was established in Manila as part of the independent industrial policy of President Quezon. The ideals for its founding are to be lauded, but in reality, it is naught but a museum. Mere aping can be done even by monkeys. Materialization results from necessity, and it is felt that in the Philippines it is as yet a little too early for the conducting of an independent scientific research by the Filipinos.

Dutch Inquisitiveness

In Malaya, the British were so intent upon exploitation that they failed to keep up with new conditions in the scientific world, and the Americans in the Philippines were uninterested in such "roundabout" methods as research, for they too were concentrating on the industries permitting the quickest exploitation. Only the Dutch adopted the policy of scientific techniques as the basis for administration in the East Indies.

Thus, the Dutch East Indies became the most scientifically advanced territory in the South. The Dutch Government had decided that that was the most efficient way in which to develop scientifically the raw materials within an area by a small number of Dutch leaders. At the same time, in order to manifest the authoritative powers of a few over 300 times as many Indonesians, they placed before the native peoples the handicap of technical abilities.

In Buitenzorg and in Bandoeng, centers of scientific techniques were built, while in Medan, Sumatra, a vast scientific farm was established where the results of their researches were put into actual practice and tested. These may be said to be notable examples of the Dutch policy.

But on the question of non-self-sufficiency and non-industrialization the Dutch were the same as the British. The best of Dutch engineering and other scientific techniques were paraded before the wide-eyed native populace, as much as to say that the Dutch were a race with such superior abilities that they could not hope to approach them. On the one hand, while the best of western techniques of engineering was brought to the East Indies in order to promote the welfare of the people, giving them much of the material comforts of the western world, at the same time the Indonesians were given to know that they were a race inferior to their leaders. Forever the dignity and prestige of the Dutch were safeguarded, creating among the people the feeling that the gap between the ruler and the ruled was insurmountable.

Western cultural products from Holland—radio sets, electric fans, refrigerators, air conditioning facilities, illuminating system, automobiles, as well as enginering tools, chemicals, even to clothing were brought to the Indies as part of the policy. With a ratio of one against 300, administration could' not be carried out by elementary means. And the Dutch concentrated all their efforts on establishing definitely a margin of three hundred times between themselves and the Indonesians. The best weapon for this purpose, they deemed, was that of scientific technique. Consequently scientists and technicians received special treatment. Their salaries were much higher than those of other officials, and many streets were named after them.

Center of Administration

In the administration of the East Indies, all authority was centralized at Java, and the "outer territories" were controlled from this main island. In the scientific fields, too, this policy was followed. Agricultural and forestation institutions were founded at Buitenzorg and other technical organs erected at Bandoeng. In this way, the whole area from Sumatra in the west to New Guinea in the east was dominated by the Dutch scientific and technical policy. All research concerning resources exploited were gathered and filed in these two places, thus forming the

(Continued on Page 2)

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter VIII

The Barometer Rises (1927-28)

(Concluded)

By the middle of 1927 the darkest hour had ended and the horizon began to light up. Disgusted with the narrow sectarianism, selfishness and fanaticism, which had seized the country after the death of the Deshbandhu, the soul of the people began to stir itself again. In the new awakening the contribution of the youth was the largest.

The leadership of the Congress was, on the whole, found wanting. Mahatma Gandhi was suffering from an acute mental depression and was living in retirement from active politics. Pandit Motilal Nehru had left for Europe, partly owing to professional reasons and partly because of the serious illness of his daughter-in-law. In the circumstances, the responsibility of leadership was vested in Srinivasa Iyengar and he endeavored to rise to the occasion. He spent much of his time in 1927 in touring the country for restoring inter-communal amity and friendship. His crowning achievement during the year was a successful session of the Unity Conference in Calcutta in November, convened and presided over by him, which was to pave the way for the coming upheaval in which all communities and parties were to join once again.

Signs of New Era

In Bengal, where the worst demonstration of communal passion had taken place during 1926, there were signs of the dawn of a new era. In August, as a result of a vote of no confidence in the Bengal Legislative Council, the Ministers were once again thrown out. About this time a strike broke out in the biggest railway workshop of the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Kharagpur, seventy miles from Calcutta. The workers' organization was so strong that the Company had to climb down and meet the demand of the workers. In November, the Unity Conference in Calcutta helped to clear the atmosphere and restore the friendly feelings hitherto existing between the Hindu and Moslem communities. Later in the month, when the annual meeting of the Bengal Congress Committee was held, there were signs of enthusiasm among the Congress workers of Bengal. The most potent impetus to the new awakening came, however, from the side of the Government.

It was an auspicious moment for the Indian Nationalists when in November 1927 the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, made an announcement, regarding the appointment of the Indian Statutory Commission. The appointment was made under Section 84a of the Government of India Act, 1919, which provided for decennial reviews of the political situation in India, somewhat reminiscent of the periodical surveys made by the British Parliament into the affairs of the East India Company at the time of the renewal of the Company's Charter.

Surprise Move

Since the Statutory Commission was due in 1929, it was rather surprising to find a Tory Government accelerating the date of the Commission. The Indian National Congress had been pressing since 1920 for a Round Table Conference for revising the Constitution, with a view to the early introduction of Dominion Home Rule, but this demand had been consistently turned down by the British Government. The Conservative Party had never taken kindly to the Reforms of 1919, for which the Liberal, Mr. Montagu, had been largely responsible, though Indian opinion considered them inadequate and unsatisfactory. They, therefore, wanted to dispose of the Indian question themselves while they were in power, so that the Labor Party, if they happened to succeed them, would not be able to make any further concession to the Indian demand for Home Rule. Since the next General Election in England was due in 1929, the Conservative Cabinet found it necessary to appoint the Statutory Commission in 1927.

The Commission was composed of Sir John Simon (Chairman), Viscount Burnham, Lord Strathcona, Edward Cadogan, Stephen Walsh, Major Attlee and Colonel Lane Fox. (Mr. Walsh resigned and was succeeded by Vernon Hartshorn.) There were seven members, of whom two were Laborites, one (viz., the Chairman) was a Liberal, and the rest were Conservatives. Thus the cooperation of all the political parties in Britain was secured for the work of the Commission.

Task of Commission

The Commission was charged with inquiring into "the working of the system of government, the growth of education and the development of representative institutions in British India and matters connected therewith and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chamber of the local legislatures is or is not desirable."

It was stated on behalf of the Government that Indians had perforce to be excluded from the Commission because it was an exclusively Parliamentary Commission and the necessity of having a Parliamentary Commission was explained by the Viceroy in the following words: "It would be generally agreed that what is required is a Commission which would be unbiased and competent to present an accurate picture of facts to Parliament; but it must also be a body on whose recommendation Parliament should be found willing to take whatever action a study of these facts may indicate to be appropriate."

Simultaneously with the announcement of the Commission, the Viceroy and the Governor of Provinces invited a number of public men in order to explain to them the motive and intention of the Government. The Commission was appointed by Royal Warrant of November 26, 1927, and Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India, while speaking in the House of Lords the same month on the appointment of the Commission, challenged Indian politicans to produce an agreed constitution for India.

Condemned by Congress

The announcement regarding the Statutory Commission evoked a chorus of condemnation from Congress leaders of all parts of India as also from the public at large. The public had become so much accustomed to the idea of self-determination for India, that they no longer regarded the British Parliament as the arbiter of India's destiny. It was therefore but natural that the Congress should, without hesitation or delay, decide to boycott the Commission (popularly known as Simon Commission). That was, of course, no surprise for the Government. But what did surprise them was the decision of the Indian Liberals to boycott the Commission. It was not the violation of the principle of self-determination which offended them but the exclusion of Indians from the All-White Commission.

In the face of this non-cooperation on the part of the British Government, how could the Liberals maintain their pet theory of Indo-British collaboration. The attitude of the Liberals was explained by a resolution passed over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and which considered "the exclusion of Indians a deliberate insult to the people of India, as not only does it definitely assign to them a position of inferiority, but what is worse, it denies them the right to participate in the determination of the Constitution of their own country." The tenth session of the Liberal Federation, held at Bombay the same year and presided over by the same gentleman, decided to reject the Simon Commission.

Moslems Met at Calcutta

Following the Unity Conference in November, the All-India Moslem League met in Calcutta in December. The League passed a resolution recommending Hindu-Moslem unity on the lines laid down by the Unity Conference. It also urged the boycott of the Simon Commission and accepted the principle of joint electorates with reservation of seats for Moslems. This decision was a triumph for the Nationalist Moslems and it was possible only because such prominent Moslems as M. A. Jinnah and the Ali brothers participated in the conference and advocated the Nationalist point of view.

Toward the end of December, the annual session of the Indian National Congress was held at Madras and was presided over by Dr. M. A. Ansari, the Nationalist Moslem leader of Delhi. The Madras Congress is memorable for two reasons. A resolution was of course passed boycotting the Simon Commission "at every stage and every form." But along with that another resolution was passed directing the Executive to convene an All-India All Parties Conference with a view to drawing up a constitution for India acceptable to all parties. A somewhat contradictory resolution was also passed declaring the goal of the Indian people to be "complete independence."

Nationalism Whipped Up

The proceedings of the Madras Congress clearly indicated that the appointment of the Simon Commission had been made at an auspicious moment and it had a wonderful effect in whipping up the enthusiasm of the people. From one end to the other, the country exhibited a solidarity which it had seldom shown before in recent times. It was this feeling of solidarity, as also the resolve to give an effective reply to Lord Birkenhead's challenge in the House of Lords, which was responsible for the decision to convene an All-Parties Conference.

Apart from the effect produced by the appointment of an All-White Commission, there was another factor which at this time put an indelible stamp on the Congress. That was the awakening among the youths. The youthful element in the Congress had been demanding a more extremist ideology for some time past and under their influence, resolutions had been passed from

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

What is 'Mito Learning?'

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

This question has been asked from time to time for nearly three hundred years in the past, but in no previous period was it being studied with greater curiosity or more general interest than it is at present. You have only to stand before any book-stall and survey its colorful exhibits to realize that one of the first books to catch your eye is about "Mito Gaku" or about some personality or other concerned therewith. No wonder this. For it is the cult, to use no lcftier word, of patriotism and loyalty to the Throne, that, of ardent Nationalism, with which every Japanese heart is being stirred today.

Our task has been appreciably lightened by the sketch of Mitsukuni's life we have already given, for there can be no understanding of Mito Gaku without some knowledge about Mitsukuni, the very soul and the founder of it. But he was not the only man responsible for the whole of it. There had been hundreds of learned persons, poets, historians, administrators, whose contributions to it, extended over two centuries, were indispensable. There had been some fluctuations—new developments or evolutionary changes—in the nature and in the methods of the work of Shoko-kan, headquarters of Mito Learning. It is in no wise the simple thing its name may suggest. It is of complex colors; you cannot dispatch it with a few bold strokes.

The Term 'Mito'

Mito as the name of the little capital town of Ibaraki prefecture is not the all-important fact about Mito Learning. If you imagined there was something peculiar in the soil of Mito which has produced the famous cult, you were mistaken. The writer had lived in that town for some years and can fairly testify that the "earth and waters" of Mito are no more congenial to the cultivation of Mito Learning than any other part of the Empire. Mito was merely a geographical accident.

We may recall that it was Yorifusa, 11th son of Iyeyasu, who was first appointed daimyo of Mito fief, and that his son, Mitsukuni, though he was born in Mito, was brought up and educated in Yedo, and for the most part lived in Yedo. His famous historical research institute was organized in Yedo in 1657 when he was 29, and he continued its work till 1690 when he, 62 years old, retired to Mito. He had the Shoko-kan removed to Mito only in 1698, two years before his death. Thus, if it may be called his one-man and one-generation work, it ought to have been labelled Yedo Learning, at least Koishikawa Learning.

Kyoto Influence

After Yedo, Kyoto must be said to have had the greatest influence in founding Mito Learning. Kyoto and adjacent towns, known by the generic name of Kamigata (upper quarters), which at one time seemed to have an arrogant sound in the ears of the "lower quarters" including the remainder of Japan, had been for over a thousand years the social, political and cultural center of the Empire, as well as the seat of Imperial residence, and though in Mitsukuni's time the political center had moved to Yedo, that of letters, arts and learning had still lingered in Kamigata. The majority of Shoko-kan scholars had been recruited from Kamigata, and by far the greatest quantities of materials had been obtained from Kyoto. We have already learned how the title of Dai Nihon-shi was "granted" by special sanction of the Imperial Court, and how in the compilation of his two other monumental works, Anthology of Classical Compositions and Book of Imperial Ceremonies, he had been actively assisted by learned courtiers of Kyoto in direct attendance on the Throne.

There was also a personal and sentimental relationship between Mitsukuni and Kyoto. His wife who unfortunately died early, was a woman of Kyoto; she was the daughter of Prince Kujo, one of the highest court nobles. Of this lady, by the way, we may cite one pretty revealing anecdote. She, like other high-born ladies of Kamigata, never tired of dilating on the alluring qualities of Kyoto water—water for tea-making and for the ink-slab—of course to the discredit of the rough and hard Kanto water. In order to test, or possibly to tease, her, Mitsukuni had some water brought from Kyoto without letting her know, and one day, while gently rubbing her sumi (cake of ink) over the ink slab, the lady was heard to say to the surprised maid, "The water, you have served this morning is very nice; it is almost as good as the water we had at home."

'What's in a Name?'

The influence of such a lady and through her that of her numerous relatives of Kyoto, upon Mitsukuni's

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Anglo-American Defeat Is
The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

Millions United in One
Iron Will for Victory

No. 15,945 TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Italy's Reasons for Declaring Rome an 'Open City' Explained

Is Holy Place of World Catholics; Vital Center Of Culture—Avers, However, That It Is Effective Only When Both Belligerents Are in Agreement

Domei

ROME, August 15.—Concerning the Italian declaration of making Rome an "Open City," the Italian Government issued the following statement through the Stefani News Agency today:

"The Italian Government declared Rome an 'Open City' as it is the Holy City of the world's Catholics and because the Vatican is located within the city. Moreover, the City of Rome is considered to be the common property of world civilization, because it possesses many historical and artistic structures.

"But Rome does not immediately become an 'Open City' with the declaration of one belligerent Power alone. It becomes effective only when confirmed by both sides. The other side must be permitted to ascertain whether all procedures required under International Law have been completed.

"Yet the provisions of International Law regarding demilitarization of cities are not clear. The Hague Treaty did not specify clearly anything concerning demilitarization of cities, as at the time of the 1899 conference air battle had not yet developed. Then, the Aviation Committee of the Versailles Conference made a recommendation in 1920, and the Legal Committee meeting, opened at The Hague in 1922-23, made another proposal respecting this question.

"Moreover, the Washington Treaty concluded in 1922 referred to air battles. All these international agreements do not allow an 'Open City to possess any defense facilities or war industry plants, and stipulate the absence of armed troops. No real limitation of open cities exists today.

"Rome will become an 'Open City' only when both of the belligerents declare so, and when the negotiations being conducted through the Vatican progress and succeed,"

Big Effects on War Seen

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—The demilitarization of Rome would have a serious effect upon future war developments in Europe, and the matter will be decided at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Quebec, declared Randel Neal, Reuter diplomatic correspondent, today.

"The Italian Government has declared Rome an 'Open City', but its status does not change with such a declaration," he wrote. "Probably the Italian Government will formally notify all anti-Axis nations of its decision through the Vatican and other diplomatic organs, and explain 'the necessary measures taken by the Italian Government according to International Law.' But at present, such a formal notice has not yet reached the British Government.

"First, the American and British Governments will decide under what conditions they will recognize Rome as an Open City, and then watch how those conditions are executed. At any rate, this is an unprecedented international problem, and authorities are refraining from making any comment.

"Since, in the event Rome becomes an 'Open City,' it will have serious effects on the European war situation in future, the matter will be thoroughly discussed at the Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Quebec."

Press Comments

Monday, August 16

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Roosevelt at Crossroads

ASAHI—India and World Situation

Roosevelt at Crossroads

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Since the development of the present war literally into the world war following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the issue as to whether the Anglo-American camp would adopt the Europe-first principle or Pacific-first principle became a great question. The signal achievements of the Japanese arms at the outset of the war and the enemy's ignominious successive defeats taught the United States and Britain that it is absolutely no easy task to beat Japan.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Soviet Union is fighting Germany, it was decided on the occasion of the second Roosevelt-Churchill parley at the end of 1941 to adhere to the Europe first principle. This became exposed through a statement inadvertently made by Knox in January last year, giving a great disappointment at that time to Chungking and Australia, and also causing considerable discussions in the United States. Without any fundamental change to this principle since then, the original policy has been being carried out excepting the assumption occasionally of a disguise of having inclined to shift to the Pacific-area-first principle when the war situation in Europe became disadvantageous to their side, or when an expediency became necessary to allay the dissatisfaction of Chungking and Australia.

Of course, this did not mean that the Anglo-American camp has abandoned the idea of counter-offensives against Japan. As seen in the death struggles in the Solomons area, it is quite clear that the enemy are gradually strengthening their counter-offensives. The fact that the enemy's basic strategy is to start general counter-offensives against Japan after having overthrown Italy and Germany in Europe could be seen from the statement of Churchill made after the conclusion of the Washington parley in May this year and from the moves of the European war situation since then.

As Germany is the principal enemy of Britain, it is reasonable to see that strategically the Europe-first principle should be adopted. However, in the case of the United States it is different. The Gallup polls clearly indicate that the Americans in general are viewing Japan as a greater enemy than Germany. The slogan of "Remember Pearl Harbor" is being voiced louder than "Down with Hitler." Oftentimes in the past the Europe-first principle met with opposition in the United States. At present when the war situation in Europe is just entering into the decisive war stage, it has become a source of great embarrassment to Roosevelt. When viewed from Churchill's standpoint, the present war situation in Europe perhaps is considered the best chance for launching general attacks on Germany and Italy ,and he may be thinking that according to exigencies of the situation it would be right to embark upon a big plan for a large-scale landing operation as is being demanded by the Soviet Union.

The present trip of Churchill to see Roosevelt must be to hold a conference on this issue. But on the side of Roosevelt it woud be unavoidable for him to hesitate at this very decisive stage, because the foregoing strategy is attended with enormous risk so that should it turn out to be a failure, it is likely that the anti-Axis side would lose everything in their hands. Furthermore, the former isolationist principle that America should not meddle in European affairs has come to assume the new form of the Pacific-first principle.

In view of the coming Presidential election next year it would be impossibe to totally ignore this popular trend In any case there is no doubt that there exists a great rift between America and Britain as regards future strategy.

It is being held in doubt whether Churchill, as a result of his present trip, would be able to induce America to support the Europe-first principle. Roosevelt is now standing at the crossroads. What decision Roosevelt would make is a matter that would largey affect the world war situation, especially the Pacific area in which we are directly interested. It behooves us to seriously watch the development of the parley.

India and World Situation

ASAHI—It need hardly be said that at present when the war situation is getting most accentuated, all wishful thinking must be got rid of in passing judgment on the international situation. But in view of the enemy's great counter-offensive against Burma which is anticipated upon termination of the rainy season, as well as of the independence movement by Subhas Chandra Bose and others which is on the road to attainment of striking development, judgment must be made most calmly and most strictly at this time on the Indian situation.

According to reports, food famine in India, due to stoppage of importation of rice and other cereals consequent to the independence of Burma and on account of other factors, is growing increasingly inten-

(Continued on Page 2)

NEWS BRIEFS

Talk Preparations Finished

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 15.—British Prime Minister Churchill returned to Quebec today, following his first conference with President Roosevelt. It is believed that the real conference will soon be opened at Quebec between the two anti-Axis leaders.

Upon return of the British Prime Minister to Quebec today, after completing preliminary conference with President Roosevelt in the United States, the Canadian Government authorities issued the following statement.

"British Prime Minister Churchill returned to Quebec today, after his interview with President Roosevelt on preliminary arrangements for their coming conference at Quebec. With the return of Prime Minister Churchill, the first stage of the British-American conference has been completed."

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 15.—Prime Minister Churchill conferred with President Roosevelt for three days at the latter's private residence at Hyde Park, and then returned to Quebec, the White House announced today according to Washington reports.

President Roosevelt also returned to Washington after the conference, and is expected to open a formal conference with Churchill at Quebec during the present week, the announcement also said.

Swiss Neutrality Violated

Domei

ZURICH, August 15.—The British planes again violated Swiss territory in the course of the night bombing of Milan on August 14. Air raid alarms were sounded in western and southern districts of Switzerland.

The Swiss Government has lodged a strong protest with the British Government in connection with the unlawful action by the British air forces.

New War Pact Made

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, who has been conferring with British authorities since his recent arrival in England, announced today that a new agreement has been concluded with the British Government respecting the execution of the present war, according to reports from London.

Sending Envoy to Moscow

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—Prime Minister Fraser of New Zealand announced at the General Assembly today that New Zealand will dispatch a representative to Moscow, according to reports from Wellington. It is understood that plans are being made for dispatch of a consul-general to the Soviet capital.

R.A.F. Vandals Hit Milan In Big-Scale Horror Raid

Domei

ROME, August 15.—The British air force attacked Milan for the second time last night in a raid that was continued till today. Stefani's report on the raid follows:

"The southwestern section of the city suffered the greatest damages in the attack. The British air force also bombed the outskirts of Milan where many had taken refuge. It is clear that anti-Axis air forces are aiming to unnerve and strike fear and confusion into the hearts of the masses.

"Ancient architectural structure and many cultural facilities bore the brunt of the heaviest damages. Historical places in the vicinity of Venezia, Genova, Magenta and Sempione Gates were targets of enemy bombing.

"The entire district between the south gate of the Royal Palace and Milan Cathedral has been reduced to ashes. Hospitals also came in for their share of indiscriminate bombing."

E. ASIA INDIANS RALLY FOR FREEDOM'S CAUSE

Manila, Shonan, Rangoon Active Scenes Of Independence Meetings--Felicitations Sent to Burma on Glorious Emancipation

MANILA

Domei

MANILA, August 15.—In response to the eager cry throughout East Asia for the overthrow of the British Empire for Indian independence, an anti-British mass meeting, sponsored by the Manila branch of the Indian Independence League, was opened at the Metropolitan Theater, Manila, at 10 a.m. today.

The hall was decorated in the portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose together with the Rising Sun Flag and the Independence flag.

Japanese military and civilian representatives, Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, Benigno Aguino, Vice-President of the Kalibapi, and the Chairman of the Association of Chinese Residents in the Philippines were guests at the meeting.

Iron Resolve Expressed

At the appointed time, the assembly sang the Indian national anthem. Following the opening speech by Chief Sewani of the Manila Branch, several Indian nationals gave speeches expressing the strong resolution of the Indians to resort to armed struggle, and their iron resolve to overthrow the British Empire for complete Indian independence. This over, the Chairman of the rally read a resolution, which was unanimously approved.

Then a representative of the Japanese Military Administration encouraged the Indian patriots, declaring "India's freedom will not be realized until Britain is defeated."

Jorge Vargas and Benigno Aguino, representing the Filipinos, also delivered speeches of encouragement.

The rally was brought to an end at noon.

Vargas Speaks

The gist of Chairman Vargas' speech follows:

The Indians have paid dearly in the struggle for independence during the past one year. I am confident, however, that their efforts will be rewarded before long. The Japanese Forces have closed in upon India from the sea, land and air. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, your brave leader, has already organized the Provisional Indian Government and the Indian National Army with Japan's support.

"Japan recently granted the honor of independence to Burma. which has constantly shared its lot with India. The Philippines will be accorded the same honor within the current year. For the consummation of this sacred war, we are determined to fulfill our duties, thereby to share the honor of happiness and freedom with other East Asiatic nations.

"However, we will not be able to enjoy ever lasting peace and happiness as long as one nation in Greater East Asia remains under the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism. Therefore, we pray for India's freedom and reconstruction from the bottom of our hearts. By this means alone, will it be possible for the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia to organize an unbreakable structure."

Aguino Follows

Vice-President Aguino addressed the Indians as follows.

"I express my wholehearted respect for your efforts to gain independence, and at the same time, I earnestly desire that you will redouble your efforts. Your victory over the arrogant British means victory for all Asiatics.

"The history of struggles for India's freedom is decorated with many imperishable names. You, who have such a history and tradition, should solidify your resolution to fight to the last for the sacred task of securing freedom. But you must bear in mind that it is impossible to obtain freedom without the cost of blood.

"Rizal, fighter for Philippine independence, declared that 'Freedom is the goddess who favors the courageous alone. It cannot be obtained without pain.'"

SHONAN

Domei

SHONAN, August 15.—A big rally was held by the Indian Independence League at 7.30 p.m. today to commemorate the passage of a year since India presented her demands for the immediate return of her rights and authority to Britain on August 8 last year.

Units of the Indian National Army marched imposingly into the rally grounds amid tumultous acclaims of the multitudes already gathered for the event. The flag of the Indian Independence League, the Indian national flag with a spinning wheel, was borne proudly ahead as on the countenance of each Indian soldier burned fierce ardor and grim determination as if they were already on their march toward Delhi.

Amid the playing of the national song by the Indian National Army band, Nathaji Subhas Chandra Bose and other leaders of the Indian Independence League entered the grounds. The waiting crowd burst forth in a vociferous cry of "Onward to Delhi."

Nathaji Bose voiced his burning determination to crush Britain in fiery words, saying,

"Burma gained her freedom with blood. We, too, must fight until freedom is ours. On August 8 last year, our compatriots in India flung their final resolution to Britain and demanded independence as the culmination of the 300 years of anti-British struggles. It is a day that will never be forgotten by the Indian

(Continued on Page 2)

Indian Patriots in Yokohama, Tokyo Also Hold Rally

The Yokohama branch of the Indian Independence League held a meeting and offered prayers for the successful attainment of Indian independence, at the branch quarters in Yamashita-cho from 10:00 a.m. yesterday. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting:

1. We place full confidence in and are determined to march to Delhi with the Indian National Army under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose.
2. With the cooperation and assistance of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia, the Indian National Army will fight to the last man for the attainment of our freedom.
3. We felicitate from the bottom of our hearts Burma's attainment of independence, and express our absolute faith in the achievement of our own independence.

A telegram was dispatched to Nathaji Bose in which they pledged loyalty and voiced their determination to surmount all difficulties together with their leader. The whole group then proceeded to Daijingu Shrine at Iseyama to offer prayers for India's independence.

Following close on the wake of the departure of the first group to join the Indian National Army, the second group of volunteers are rounding up preparations to leave for Shonan.

Tokyo Indians Hold Rally

Members of the Indian Independence League of Tokyo, held a rally to rejoice over and felicitate the realization of independence by Burma at 3 p.m. Sunday at the Sanno Hotel.

The chairman of the rally gave an inspiring speech, in which he explained the very important role played by Burma in the Greater East Asia War and the more important role she is going to play in the war against the Anglo-Americans to assist India in gaining her independence. "Burma, which for more than half a century was virtually a slave of Beritain, had the opportunity to declare her state of independence to the world and she audaciously declared war against the Anglo-Americans, who till yesterday were exploiting her. Burma's achievement has added more impetus to our national movement and through her cooperation and with the support of Japan as well we shall figh to the finish to liberate our motherland," he declared.

Immediately after the rally a congratulatory telegram was send to Dr. Ba Maw expressing the rejoicing and felicitation of the Indians in Japan over the realization of Burma's independence.

EDEN WILL TRY TO MEND SPLIT BY SOVIET TRIP

Anti-Axis Leaders Seen Badly Worried By Moscow Attitude

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 14.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will visit Moscow after conferring with American authorities either at Quebec or Washington, reported the Washington correspondent of La Nacion today.

"Before going to Moscow, British Foreign Secretary Eden will go to Quebec or Washington for a conference with British and American leaders," the correspondent reported. "That is to say, Eden will participate in the Roosevelt-Churchill conference, and also attend talks on military problems and the Soviet question. It is clear that both the United States and Great Britain desire to reach close understanding with the Soviet Union on future war strategy.

"Eden's visit to Moscow will be an attempt to fill the 'gap' between the Soviet Union and the United States and Britain, caused by the non-attendance of Premier Stalin at the present British-American conference.

"The United States Government announced that no invitation was sent to the Soviet Union regarding the Quebec conference. But this may be interpreted that the American-British side did not invite the Soviet Union because she is neutral in her relation to Japan, or because it was certain that the bid would not be accepted."

Serious Split Exposed

In connection with such issues as the non-participation of the Soviet Union in the Anglo-American parley, the intensification of the Soviet demand for a second front and interfering in post-war affairs, a conflict of interests between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American side has again come to the fore both in the political and strategic domain. Although it is foolish to indulge in meaningless optimism that the present events will estrange and split the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Americans tomorrow, it is nonetheless interesting to note that part of the inconsistency and clash of interests within the Soviet-American-British camps has been exposed, declares the Mainichi, quoting the following dispatches:

Shock to Enemy Camp

STOCKHOLM, August 14.—The Tass declaration made on the night of August 12 that Premier Josef Stalin had not been invited to take part in the Quebec parley was a shock to the Anglo-American side, especially London.

The question of Soviet non-participation in the Roosevelt-Churchill talks is causing fresh unrest and impatience among British public opinion. Apart from the question of whether the Soviet Union will or will not attend the parely, the fact that Moscow was not invited to participate in the parley has proved a source of bitter criticism. The failure to invite the Soviets to the parley, it is contended, is hard to understand in view of the fact that the Soviet Union wields a most important influence on the anti-Axis nations and would offer the Axis a very fitting material for propaganda.

The Evening News has the following to say regarding the issue:

"At a time when collaboration is of paramount importance to the anti-Axis cause, maintenance of most intimate connection with the Soviet Union is a very important matter for Britain. From this standpoint the parley should not be left in such ambiguity as at present."

Interest Clash Noted

BERLIN, August 13.—The German newspapers today have no reports on the Roosevelt-Churchill parley but the Tass declaration regarding the non-participation of the Soviet Union in the Anglo-American parley arouses attention.

Washington dispatches in this connection say that Churchill will

(Continued on Page 2)

Electricity-Saving Pushed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 15.—In order to save electricity, the Argentine Government has forbidden the operation of various factories in the country after 5:00 p.m. Also all theaters, movies and such places will close at 11:00 p.m. on week days and at 12:00 p.m. on Sundays and holidays.

27 Ships, 375 Aircraft Claimed Since June 30

Since the enemy started to counter-attack in the Solomons on June 30, Japanese Naval Forces sank 27 enemy transports, and heavily damaged seven others. In the same period army and Navy Air Forces shot down 375 enemy planes, according to calculations based an Imperial Headquarters' announcements. Moreover, enemy planes shot down in the Southwestern Pacific area since August, 1942, according to Imperial Headquarters' communiques, totaled 2,945.

ENEMY CONVOY SUFFERS BLOW

32 Transports Lost In Recent Torpedo Attack by Germans

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—Attacking an anti-Axis convoy to the east of the naval port of Gibraltar, German torpedo plane units sank or damaged a total of 32 anti-Axis vessels amounting to 170,000 tons, announced the German army authorities.

Sea Attack Announced

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—Pouncing with ferocious fury on a large anti-Axis convoy, composed of more than 75 transports protected by destroyers, corvettes and other warships, at a point 110 miles east of Gibraltar, German torpedo-plane units, at 8 p.m. Friday, gained considerable war results, according to a special communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters, today.

Upon attack by the Luftwaffe, the enemy destroyers and other vessels immediately countered with a heavy barrage from their A-A guns while the corvettes spread a smoke screen to protect the convoy. The Germans, however, swept down on the enemy ships launching their torpedoes against the transports and tankers. One oil supply ship instantly sank in flames, covering the sea with oil and fire. Two freighters also exploded and sank in a few minutes. Eight other transports listed heavily, unable to navigate further. However, as night arrived, it became impossible to ascertain other results.

The Spanish E.F.E. news agency reported that at least 10 transports had been sunk.

The following day, German scouting planes discovered the same convoy between Oran and Algiers with the number of ships reduced to 40. Thus, it is estimated that at least 32 vessels, totalling 170,000 tons had been lost by the enemy in the clash.

Strikes Still Rampant In U.S. War Factories

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 15.—In spite of the various frantic countermeasures adopted by the United States Government, strikes continue to break out in the various war plants.

The employes of Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, have threatened to go on a general strike on August 17. According to dispatches from Washington, government authorities are bringing pressure on the workers and the War Labor Board has announced that unless the strike orders are cancelled by today the strike prevention law will be put in force.

Again, at the Thermostat manufacturing plant in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1,900 workers went on strike on July 12 as the result of dissatisfaction with the company's employment regulations. The government has dispatched representatives to the company in efforts to smooth over the situation.

The strike of 2,300 employes of Republic Steel Company in Buffalo, New York, demanding increase of wages has been referred to the War Board as the result of the company side refusing to agree to the worker's demands.

Chosen Envoy to Brazil

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 15.—General Arturo Rawson leader of the recent Argentine coup d'Etat, has been appointed Argentine Ambassador to Brazil, the Argentine Foreign Office announced yesterday.

AXIS CROSS-FIRE HOLDS INVADERS ON SICILY FRONT

Heavy War Losses Dealt U.S. Troops--Italian Planes Busy

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—German military authorities, today, issued the following announcement in connection with the war situation in Sicily:

"American infantry forces, under the command of Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, advancing along the north coast, were subjected to heavy cross-fire by Axis forces located in the hilly regions and suffered tremendous losses. The main American force was rushed to reinforce the infantry unit, but retreated on meeting the fierce fire of the Axis forces. Considerable loss was inflicted.

"The American, British and Canadian forces in the central district are still undergoing reformation. Taking advantage of the situation, the Axis forces made thrusts in several places and caused heavy losses to the enemy. Axis losses have been very small. By these operations the enemy advance route has been devastated and their forward march completely obstructed. Also the enemy is experiencing difficulties in their reinforcement moves.

"Powerful anti-Axis air units attempted to cut off the Axis supply route, but have been repulsed by Axis counter-attacks. Eleven enemy fighters and nine bombers have been downed."

Italian Planes Active

Domei

ROME, August 15.—The Italian High Command released the following announcement today on the war situation:

1. Entrenched in new positions, the Axis forces in Sicily are staunchly resisting attacks of the anti-Axis advance forces. In an aerial combat against a numerically superior enemy force, the Italian air units brought down six Spitfire fighter planes. Also, German air forces downed five enemy planes.
2. The Italian air forces made direct hits and set aflame one merchantman in Palmero harbor and a tanker of the 10,000-ton class off the coast of Bizerta.
3. Enemy air forces raided Milan on the night of August 14, destroying a large number of buildings and starting conflagrations at several places. Anti-aircraft guns shot down three enemy bombers and one night fighter plane.
4. In the past two days of aerial encounters, the Italian air forces lost two planes.
5. During last week, the Italian Naval squadrons brought down 11 enemy planes over the Straits of Messinia.

Invaders Make Advance

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—According to an Algiers dispatch under today's date, the American forces along the northern coastal area, advancing two kilometers further, have reached a point 20 miles west of Messina and six miles east of Cape Orlando. Meanwhile, American forces in the Landasso section commenced a drive northward after bolstering their positions and have already advanced seven miles. The British 8th Army on the east coast is said to have reached a point 16 miles north of Catania. The anti-Axis drive north of Landasso, especially, is being pushed at a great rate, say the Algiers dispatch.

Such being the situation, there are indications that the Axis triangular defense section with Messina as its apex has been extremely compressed.

Legislators Reach Manila

Domei

MANILA, August 15.—Vice-Speaker Sakusaburo Uchigasaki of the House of Representatives, Minoru Togo and Takeo Tanaka, members of the House, who are travelling through the Southern Regions on a tour to comfort Imperial Forces, arrived at Manila this afternoon, and registered at the Manila Hotel.

S. England Made 'Closed' Area

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—The British Government announced that the general public is prohibited from travelling to the southern coast districts of England on and after August 16, according to London reports.

E. ASIA INDIANS HOLD MEETINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

people. It is the day on which India flung her declaration of war against Britain. The 20,000,000 Indians in East Asia together with the Indians in the homeland must fight for our freedom with blood."

The throng cheered wildly in response to their leader, manifesting their determination to advance forward with him. The meeting adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

Resolution Sent Burma

Steps were immediately taken to forward to the Burmese Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw the resolution adopted at the rally, congratulating Burma on the attainment of her independence and expressing the determination of the Indian people to fight for their own independence. The resolution read as follows:

"At the present rally, we express our heartfelt congratulations to Chief of State Ba Maw and other leaders of the new Burmese Government on the attainment of their long waited-for independence. It is our sincere hope that throughout Burma's future history her people will enjoy freedom and prosperity.

"We again condemn the British policy that has pulled India into the cataclysm of war against her own wishes, and has wrought unspeakable misery and poverty and starvation in the Indian homeland by merciless exploitation and oppression. We demand once more that Britain immediately withdraw from India.

"Furthermore, mobilizing human and material resources, we shall fight under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose until Britain is completely ousted from India. This is the immovable determination of all Indians in East Asia."

RANGOON

Domei

RANGOON, August 15.—Impressing upon their minds the day a year ago when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested by the British, Indian residents in Burma held a mass meeting in celebration of Burma's independence at 5:30 p.m. today in Rangoon. Five thousand Indians who attended the rally, shouting the slogan "Freedom or Death," renewed their oath to smash the Anglo-American Powers to gain Indian independence.

The rally was commenced with the ceremony of hoisting the flag of the Indian Independence League with the National Congress song sung in chorus.

The Chairman of the Burma branch of the Indian Independence League, and others made speeches, shouting the slogan: "Britain's Pains Are Our Advantages," "Drive on to Delhi," and "Bear in Your Minds Japan's Cooperation."

Then a move was commenced to raise funds for the overthrow of the United States and Britain, which was responded to wholeheartedly by all present. In less than 10 minutes after the commencement of the gathering, the contribution exceeded 200,000 rupees.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

sified. Because of this fact, it is further reported, the Indians' indignation against the Government is unceasingly mounting, and almost everywhere in India signs of possible disturbances are discernible. Such is readily conceivable.

Quite beyond the imagination of outsiders must be the intense anti-British feeling occasioned by the serious food shortage faced by India, the direct stimulus given to India by Burma's independence and the effects exerted upon it by Chandra Bose's activity. However, the fact must not be forgotten at the same time that Britain, under the current World War situation, by making no scruple of taking whatever means available, is determined firmly to exert rigorous pressure upon and destroy all manner of moves calculated to destruct British strategic operations in East Asia. Therefore, unless the anti-British movement in India, which has the danger of being conducted as a disorganized and unprepared move, is re-started with great self-introspection and fervor, it is apprehended that the movement will only result in adding another new instance to the persecution of the Indians at the hands of the British.

We grudge no sympathy and cooperation toward the Indian populace groaning under Britain's vicious and inhuman "iron and blood" policy. At the same time we expect that the Indians themselves, by quickly liquidating their minor differences of views, will develop a great emancipation movement.

Future developments in the internal situation in India depend in the main on how this independence movement will be carried out. But what has much to do with the fervor and enthusiasm of the Indians toward their independence is nothing but future developments also in the international situation. In other words, we may well say that future developments in this Great War covering both the East and the West and the progress of the work of construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will influence the movement of the 350,000,000 people of India.

It is quite natural that when the tide of war is favourable for British defeat and decline, it should enliven the Indian independence movement and vice versa. Nor need we point out the fact that Burma operations and construction of Indonesia, which will play an important role in shaping the destiny of the War of Greater East Asia, will have a very close bearing on the future of India.

In short, the success or otherwise of the Indian independence movement depends of course on the internal circumstances in India and more largely on the trends of the general situation of the world. To bring about a turn of the world's situation in favor of India, it is essential for the Indians to exert their utmost efforts and also for all the anti-Anglo-American influences in the world to wield their total fighting power. A favorable turn in the European war situation and Japanese victories in the War of Greater East Asia, as well as the construction work in this area, constitute the greatest elements for the rehabilitation of Free India and for the successful construction of India by the Indians themselves.

Balik-Papan Raided

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, August 15.—Seven enemy bomber planes attacked Balik Papan on the southeastern coast of Borneo at dawn yesterday but they were driven away by the A-A defenders. Damages were slight. It was the first enemy air raid on Borneo.

FOOD SUFFICIENCY EFFORTS are not limited to the home front as is evidenced in this happy picture from the foremost lines in New Guinea. Utilizing the rich, virgin soil of the south, various vegetables have been tenderly cultivated by the Japanese warriors in the little time that they have been able to spare, with the resultant harvest which they smilingly display in the above photograph. (Passed by War Ministry)

Enemy Pushing Political Offensives On Italy, Balkans as War Plan Lags

Anti-Axis nations are now concentrating their political offensives on Italy, the Balkans and Iberian countries, as indicated by reports reaching Shanghai, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

Italy, holding a special position in the Mediterranean, anti-Axis nations have directed their political attention toward it. But, it has become impossible to demand the unconditional surrender of Italy because of the reinforcement of German forces there and the recent conference between the German and Italian Foreign Ministers. Then, will the anti-Axis Camp have any possibility of forcing Italy to surrender by military pressure?

Neutral military observers calculate that for the occupation of the entire territory of Italy, 30 divisions of well-equipped troops, and 3,000,000 tons of shipping are necessary. Moreover, an additional number of ships and men will be required to supply oil and foodstuff necessary for the offensive operation. There, it is believed impossible for the anti-Axis to start an offensive against Italy Proper immediately upon Sicily's occupation.

Defenses Bolstered

The second objective of the British-American political campaign is the Balkans, where anti-Axis propaganda activity has become particularly intense. According to the Times, London, the Germans have greatly strengthened the defense of the Balkans since the arrival of General Rommel at Salonika.

But Britain and the United States cannot start military operations against the Balkans unless complete understanding is obtained with the Soviet Union. However, if anti-Axis forces intend to start a military campaign in the Balkans taking advantage of future developments, their success will be doubtful when the strong German defense is considered.

Thus, for the present, Britain and the United States are limiting activities in the Balkans to political maneuverings, while they are making similar campaigns in Iberian countries.

Balkan Attack Discussed

A Reuter report from London says that the Quebec parley is a preparation for an advance on the Balkans, according to a Zurich report to the Mainichi on August 13.

The Soviet Union has deep interest in the Balkans and has often betrayed its attitude to advance into that area and further on to the Mediterranean. From this fact it is considered probable that if Anglo-American troops land on the Balkans, they may clash with the Soviet Union.

It is an undisputed fact that the Anglo-American side will discuss the Balkans issue from the crafty standpoint that the Balkan area is the fittest place for the invasion of the European continent for they consider that it will serve to block the advance of the Soviet Union.

The New York Times, in this connection, reports:

"Anglo-American-Soviet relations have reached a disquieting stage."

At present, the Soviet Union is calling loudly to the United States and Britain to invade West Europe instead of landing on the Balkans, but the Anglo-American Powers are not interested in the Soviet cry and continue talking about the Balkan issue. Herein lies the cleavage.

EDEN WILL TRY TO MEND SPLIT

(Continued From Page 1)

visit Moscow after the parley as a means to dispel any unfavorable reaction that may be caused by the non-participation of Stalin not only in their own camps but also in neutral countries. Irrespective of whether or not he will visit Moscow, there is no mistake that the Tass declaration has clarified the clash of interests between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers.

Anglo-American public opinions believe that the clash of interests comes from the desire of Premier Stalin to advance on the Balkans, but a similar thing can also be said from the other side. After all, the issue boils down to the fact that the two sides, or rather the three sides, have knocked their heads together regarding post-war plans.

It is a well-known fact that Premier Stalin is not favorably disposed toward the Atlantic Charter. He has his own ideas regarding the Polish border and the Balkan issues, and it can easily be supposed that he frowns on the advance of the Anglo-Americans on West Asia and the Balkans. Premier Stalin, in demanding the setting up of the second front always mentions West Europe and no other place and this is illustrative of the foregoing point.

A certain circle regards the present advance of the Soviet forces on the Eastern Front, especially the battle of offense and defense at Kharkov, as an expression of Premier Stalin's isolationism. A report reaching German Foreign Office circles is based on this viewpoint. According to this report, it is Premier Stalin's intention to attack and recover the Ukraine and complete preparations for any situation in case the Anglo-Americans halt the export of aid-Soviet materials. Even in neutral circles this opinion is being supported.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858 5959, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
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KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.
Katuizawa, Next to Post Office Tel Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00, one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

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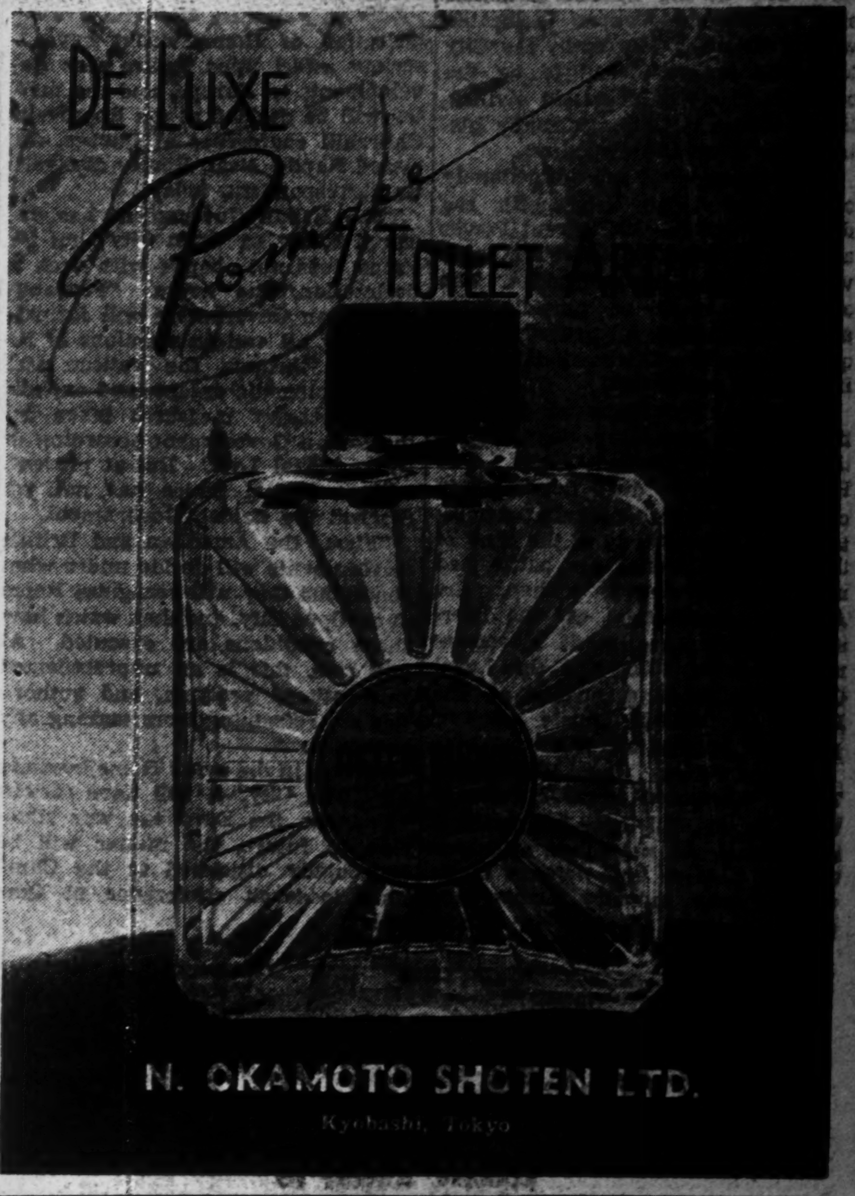

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Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA